

The Enterprise.

VOL. 7.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

NO. 40.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:26 A. M. Daily.	
12:48 P. M. Daily.	
4:53 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:11 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
12:30 A. M. Daily.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:35 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
2:33 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The roadway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the roadway is changed to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North. 6:45 12:10
South. 6:45 12:10

MAIL CLOSURE.

North. 8:55 12:25
South. 6:15 5:25
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local columns.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTOR OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Ben. G. Beck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
J. M. Granger.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. C. Sullivan.	Redwood City
ASSISTANT SHERIFF	
G. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. M. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SCHOOL SUPERVISOR	
Miss Elizabeth L. Hill.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Joe. Knows.	Redwood City
JURY WARDEN	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

HELD AS A HOSTAGE.

His Majesty of Binadayan Is Placed Under Arrest.

Manila.—Captain J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry, who is in command of the Llanos, Mindanao, expedition, has arrested the Sultan of Binadayan as a hostage for the delivery to him of the Moros who on June 22d attacked two Americans. The Sultan offered to produce the dead body of one of the Americans, a relative of the leader of the party which attacked them, and surrender ten slaves, but Captain Pershing refused to entertain the suggestion. The Sultan then ordered his followers to produce the guilty Moros.

On Tuesday one of the offenders was brought into the camp of the Americans. He was horribly mutilated. Before dying he confessed having participated in the ambush of the Americans. Lungul, the leader of the attack, has fortified his house and defies the Sultan of Binadayan's followers to capture him.

Fatal Train Wreck in Ohio.

McConnelsville, O.—The worst railroad wreck in the history of this valley occurred two miles below here, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha. The rear coach jumped the track on a trestle and fell forty feet, turning completely over. The train was going thirty miles an hour and the coach was completely wrecked. Out of about thirty passengers two are dead, and two are reported by the physicians as unable to survive.

Boths Says Boers Are Not Vanquished.

Cape Town.—In a recent speech at Paarl, Cape Colony, General Botha said that all of South Africa was under one flag, but that the Boers had not been vanquished. Darkness was in front of them, he said, but faith and hope would guide them through it. Africa was their fatherland, their birthright and their inheritance.

CAPTIVE

WARRIORS ARE SHOT

Thirty Yaqui Braves Executed by Mexicans in Sonora.

BECOME TARGETS FOR RIFLEMEN.

The Warriors Were Shot Down One at a Time and Met Death With Fortitude and Bravery.

Tucson, Ariz.—S. N. Jacks, a prominent merchant of Fort Worth, who has mining interests on the Yaqui river, arrived in Tucson last week, bringing details of the execution of thirty Yaquis at Torreón, Sonora, on Saturday. They were members of a band of Yaquis that had refused to accept the amnesty granted by General Torres and had fled to the mountains and remained there in hiding until surprised and captured by a detachment of rurales and regulars from the army of General Torres. All were male warriors and among the most warlike of the tribe, and for this reason the authorities decided to execute them instead of deporting them, as has been done in most cases since the amnesty order was issued. The prisoners were guarded by such a small force that the Mexican officers feared a rising among them and an attack from the outside.

The thirty prisoners were taken on Saturday to a point just outside of the town of Torreón, where they were lined up and shot. Many of the Mexican ranch proprietors and American mining operators in that vicinity revolted at the wholesale execution, and did all in their power to postpone it pending an appeal to General Torres, but these efforts were of no avail. Jacks, who was an eye-witness of the execution, says he hopes that he will never again see such a spectacle. The warriors met their death bravely and without flinching. Not until the march to the outskirts did they realize that they were to be shot. The word was then whispered quietly among them, but every man held up his head and took his place in the line of those who were to be sacrificed.

The Yaquis were shot down one at a time by five picked sharpshooters from the rurales. As one by one the warriors were killed those who remained waited bravely for their turn and bared their breasts to receive the bullets from the Mausers in the hands of their executioners.

When the deadly work was completed they were buried in a common grave, which had been prepared for them. The Mexican officers and men marched back to town, and that night the event was celebrated with feasting and carousing.

While returning from the mining property on the Yaqui river Mr. Jacks came upon a band of Yaquis who were on the warpath. His guide explained to the leader of the band that Mr. Jacks was an American and had no hostile feeling toward the Indians, but, on the contrary, was in sympathy with them. After being detained a short time in the Indian camp Mr. Jacks was released and allowed to go on his way.

Mr. Jacks said that some of the leaders and instigators of the uprising were among those shot at Torreón, and he believes that this was the reason why the Mexican authorities ordered their execution instead of deporting them.

Canada's Tax on Chinese.

Ottawa, Ont.—The gross revenue from Chinese immigration to Canada for the year ending June 30th amounts to \$364,972, compared with \$178,704 during the previous year. The poll tax last year was increased from \$50 to \$100. The number who paid the tax was 3325, compared with 2518 in 1901.

Woman Fatally Burned.

Chico.—Mrs. Thomas Murphy was frightfully burned while preparing dinner on a coal oil stove. Her clothing caught fire and before assistance arrived it was burned almost entirely from her body. No hope is entertained for her recovery.

Boat Shop for Mare Island.

Washington.—The Navy Bureau of Equipment will open bids on August 9th for the construction of a brick and steel boat shop at Mare Island, estimated to cost \$70,000.

ROCKEFELLER NO LONGER BALD.

Affliction That Overtook Him Months Ago Is Remedied by Science.

New York.—A new growth of hair adorns John D. Rockefeller's head, sprouts from his scalp and partly covers the occiput under which lies the brain that has created so many millions of dollars. The Standard Oil king's new hair is short, soft and silky. Yet, remarkable to tell, Rockefeller's new hair is white. Tender as an infant's, this thrice welcome hair is hoary as a centenarian's. The new hair is not false. It is Rockefeller's very own. Yet he has handsomely paid a physician for it. Rockefeller a few months ago lost every hair on his head. He lost his eyebrows and mustache, and became as bald as the mirrors in his drawing-room. Dermatologists called the disease alopecia areata. Dermatologists call the soft, downy hair that now decorates that wise financial head "lanugo," from the Latin lana, wool. Soon, if the lanugo thrives and grows, it may become pigmented.

At Tarrytown, where he was until he left for his place near Cleveland, it was noticed that Rockefeller seemed to have regained his youth, as evidenced both by the curious growth of down on his head and by the gayety of his demeanor.

Could Not Live on Tips.

Trieste, Austria.—The waiters in the cafes and restaurants here have gone on strike because of the refusal of their employers to grant their demands for regular wages and the abolition of tips.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Improvement Reported in Crop Conditions—Activity in Various Industries.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Crop conditions have further improved and the confidence in fall trade shows no diminution, but rather an increase. The best advice comes from the Northwest and Southwest. Fall trade in dry goods promises to be late. A further improvement is, however, noticed in shoes and leather and wool is again higher in price, despite manufacturers holding back buying. Among the industries, iron and steel are easily first in activity, and relief from the so-called pigiron famine is sought in freer importations. The fruit season is now in full swing and sugar consumption is at its full and promises to be very heavy. Anthracite coal has reached the pinnacle and produce is still high despite flattering crop prospects. Range cattle and Texas hides have surpassed all records. Coffee drags painfully owing to existing large stocks and good Brazil crop conditions. As indicative of the activity of widespread directions, it is noted by Western hardware men that there would be no dull season this year. Railroad earnings show gains of over 5 per cent so far for July, and bank clearings have begun to show the gains earlier predicted over last year's totals, reduced as they were by hot weather.

Crop reports to Bradstreet's are especially good from the Southwest, where corn and cotton have been favored by good growing weather.

Business failures for the week ending July 24 number 178, as against 174 last week. For this week Canadian failures number 16, as against 17 last week.

Immense Log Raft.

Portland, Or.—The Robertson Raft Company will have a huge raft of piling ready to be towed to San Francisco from Stella, Wash., about August 15th, according to Captain J. W. Robertson, who arrived here from Stella, where he has been superintending the construction of the raft. "This raft is the largest one we have ever constructed," he said, "as it is 750 feet long, 50 feet beam and 20 feet deep. It contains 8,000,000 feet, lumber measure, which is about equal to four large ship cargoes of lumber." The logs, however, are not to be sawed into lumber, but are to be used as piles.

Border Desperado Slain.

El Paso, Texas.—"Black Jack" McDonald, a noted border desperado, was shot and killed in his saloon at Juarez, Mexico, by an American whose name is unknown. The shooting was the result of a game of dice between "Black Jack" and three Americans. Two of the Americans fled and made good their escape, while the third was captured. "Black Jack" was no relative of the train robber of the same name.

MUCH LOSS

CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE

Santa Barbara County Is Visited by Severe Shocks.

TWO LARGE OIL TANKS DESTROYED

Vibrations Felt Over a Wide Area and People Afraid to Stay Under Roofs—A Dry River Bed Fills.

Santa Barbara.—An earthquake which destroyed many thousands of dollars' worth of property visited the northern section of Santa Barbara county Sunday night. It was the most severe and disastrous that has ever visited this section of the State as far as is known. The violent vibrations centered about half way between Los Alamos and the city of Lompoc, doing the greatest damage near the former place at a point known as the Careaga rancho, on which the wells and plant of the Western Union Oil Company were located.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the first and severest shock was felt at Los Alamos. It lasted about three-quarters of a minute, and vibrated from east to west. People rushed into the streets in their nightclothes, and when the shocks followed one another in rapid succession they became panic-stricken. At least fifteen shocks were felt, three of which were very severe. They continued at intervals throughout the night, subsiding temporarily at daylight.

Monday, however, the rumbling sounds and occasional shocks were renewed, although with less severity. In the Los Alamos district the homes and business places have remained almost deserted from fear of possible disaster. In the stores nearly every shelf was laid bare, and little glassware of any description in the place remains unbroken. Every ranch house within several miles of Los Alamos suffered more or less damage. The old Orena adobe, which has been a celebrated landmark, was totally destroyed.

On the Careaga rancho, about four miles from the site of the Orena building, the greatest damage yet reported was done. Two 3000-gallon tanks filled with oil were totally destroyed, one of them being thrown twenty feet. Surface pipe lines used to convey oil and water were twisted and broken, and many hundreds of barrels of oil and great quantities of water escaped. A large section of the ranch is literally flooded with oil. The oil wells were not damaged. Manager McKay estimates the loss to the company at about \$15,000.

The earth in that section has been cracked in several places, immense fissures having been made along the roads from Los Alamos a distance of several miles, rendering them impassable in many places.

Lompoc and vicinity was visited by shocks nearly as severe as those at Los Alamos. Several buildings were damaged and considerable property was destroyed. Chimneys were thrown down and windows broken. The water mains of the Lompoc water system were broken in several places, and many parts of the country through which they had been laid were flooded before the flow could be shut off.

The Santa Ynez river, which at this time of the year is usually dried up, has swollen perceptibly since the first shocks of the earthquake, and there is much speculation as to the source of the increased flow. Should it continue unabated, the great Lompoc valley will be more than repaid for the damage done to property, for the district is sadly in need of water.

Millions of Acres Withdrawn.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Interior approved a recommendation made by Forest Superintendent Ormsby of Oregon for the withdrawal of a large part of the Blue mountains, in Oregon, known as the Strawberry mountain region, with a view to the establishment of the Blue Mountain forest reserve. The area involved is about 145 townships, aggregating 3,341,200 acres. The action takes effect immediately. The recommendation was concurred in by Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. The tract is represented as very valuable and as free from adverse holdings to the Government.

SOUND SENT BY A SEARCHLIGHT.

German Inventor's Unique System of Telephoning Without Wires.

Berlin.—Ernest Ruhmer, an electric inventor, succeeded in telephoning seven kilometers by his wireless method. The speaking voice was perfectly audible continuously during the experiments. Ruhmer, who hitherto has used a searchlight thirty-five centimeters in diameter, intends to construct another between 100 to 200 kilometers, expecting to speak forty kilometers, which would be a distance sufficient to cover a modern city. It is affirmed, however, that the apparatus is too large and expensive and too delicate to be practicable commercially, but it will be highly useful to war ships in transmitting orders at sea.

Ruhmer's invention acts on the principle of the transformation of light waves to sound waves by using a searchlight and a microphone.

To Build a Palace.

New York.—Backed by the millions of Senator William A. Clark, the Montana copper king, his daughter, Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, has just completed the purchase of a very large tract of ground in New Jersey, about six miles distant from Boonton, where she proposes to erect a country seat that is to rival George Vanderbilt's place, Biltmore, both in the palatial character of the mansion and in the beauty and extent of the grounds and gardens.

URGES UNITED ACTION TO MEET AMERICAN TRADE

Premier Seddon of New Zealand Calls on Colonies to Join With Great Britain.

Glasgow.—Premier Seddon of New Zealand, in a speech here, said the colonies had already proved that they love the motherland by sending their sons to fight in South Africa. They wished to go further and give the mother country trade preference over other nations, but too much attention was being paid to what Continental nations might think. What the colonies and Great Britain should do was to join in the common cause to meet American competition. Should this be done the result need not be feared, said Seddon, because the British workmen and manufacturers were unequaled in the whole world.

Mr. Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, in one of the many speeches he delivered, warned his hearers that the British Empire was large enough and that Britons now ought to look to consolidation rather than to acquisition. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, declared in a speech that the war in South Africa was prolonged to the extent it had been because there had been so few colonial troops in the field.

Two Negroes Lynched.

Phillips, W. Va.—Two negroes whose names were unknown were lynched at Womelsdorf, near here, by an angry mob numbering several hundred. The first victim was shot and killed in the station-house; the second was taken to the park, where he was hanged and then riddled with bullets and cut to pieces. Both whites and negroes are enraged and in arms. The trouble grew out of the murder of Chief of Police Bud Wilmoth of Elkins.

Boy Drowned While Fishing.

Santa Rosa.—Peter Ravalli, 19 years old, was drowned in the Laguna, ten miles from this city. His body was recovered. Young Ravalli, with two other boys about his age, went out in a boat fishing in the Laguna. The boat capsizing, the boys were thrown into the water. Their cries for help attracted a number of persons to the scene, but young Ravalli sank before help could reach him. His two companions were rescued.

Forty Thousand on Strike.

New York.—The press committee of the striking garment makers said that all the men employed in their branch of the trade are now on strike. It was also stated that about eighteen employers had agreed to the demands of the strikers. The total number on strike is about 40,000.

Marconi's Latest Feat.

New York.—A cable to the Journal from Rome says: Marconi has invented a system of wireless telegraphy which is applicable to submarine boats. He has offered the invention as a gift to the Italian Government, promising not to permit its use by any other navy.

CHAFFEE SCORES

ARMY OFFICER

Reprimands Captain F. S. Wild for Failure to Guard Filipino Property.

Washington.—The action of General Chaffee in reprimanding Captain Frederick S. Wild, Thirteenth Infantry, upon the sentence of a court-martial, has been received at the War Department. Captain Wild was in command at Lingayen, where a cockpit was burned, two soldiers of the command having been previously stabbed in the cockpit. It was generally understood that the cockpit was burned by the soldiers in revenge. Captain Wild had been questioned by the adjutant.

place a

failed to

General

the sent

necessity

the inton

complete

all branch

in these i

with, and t

nothing sh

accepted fr

division. (

but mildly

It is destru

tions of disc

ered in con

which devolv

highest degre

Victims o

McCurran,

killed and tw

ed by an explo

the Sans Bois

one mile west o

The People

GRAND AVE.,

South San F

This is the Only

in San Mateo County

Dry Goods and

Boots and Shoes

Ladies' and Gents

Crockery and Ag

Hats and Caps,

AT SAN F

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. †† ††
Wood and Coal. †† †† ††

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,
South San Francisco, Cal.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous
American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of
the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Dampness caused by a crying woman is always oppressive.

A lot of truth is wasted in trying to get useless lies established.

In a controversy between two women there is much to be said on both sides.

Many a man who lays down the law to his wife is unable to pick it up again.

A spinster may be near-sighted, but she seldom fails to see what is going on.

A woman works almost as hard buying things as her husband does in paying for them.

The man who considers it his duty to tell others just what they lack finds it a cold, unsympathetic world.

All women are not devoid of the sense of humor, if one may judge by the way some wives manage their husbands.

Some men were able to make money as easily as they make trouble for their wives, who would soon become burdensome.

My Bull understands himself to be the owner of the court, but will have to put his head in the mill to get a new trial for this trial.

Some of the automobile scorchers and unqualified scorchers be turned loose in the Philippines while there would soon be few islands must believe in the scorchers.

It is alleged that Simon Sam stole \$10,000 from the people of Hayti before he departed. Since ought to be punished by the Cashiers' Club.

One of the Chicago department stores has in it a little park where the children may play while their mothers are shopping. One nice thing about it is that the infants are in no danger of being run over by automobile scorchers.

Just because J. Pierpont Morgan presented a half-million-dollar tapestry to the king of the Philippines, King Edward's coronation the Philadelphia Times jumps to the conclusion that a Morganatic marriage has been contracted with Miss Columbia.

The number of immigrants coming to the United States this year promises to be nearly one-fourth greater than that of last year, and two and a half times as great as the number four years ago. The Treasury Department believes that the total immigration for the year will be nearly, if not quite, 600,000; an evidence of prosperity, no doubt, but in view of the fact that almost one-fourth of those who entered the port of New York in March could not read or write, not a welcome evidence.

The scientists are already beginning to refer to the year 1902 as an "earthquake year." It is a year of seismic disturbances, violent upheavals, transformations and eruptions. Change is the order of the day. The air is surcharged with revolution. Just as all humanity has abandoned itself to the ravishing delights of the "two-step" along comes the annual convention of dancing masters, with the declaration that it is lacking in grace and will have to go. The complaint is that there has been too much "go" in it. "Hundreds of giddy dancers," say the dancing masters, "have been making a romp of what should be a beautiful and inspiring dance." They have decided, therefore, to abolish the two-step and put in its place something more "simple" and less strenuous. The new dance, which has already gained favor in Boston, is known as the "five-step."

An ingenious and inquiring mathematician has been figuring on the dimensions of heaven. The basis of his calculation is the fifteenth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Revelation: "And he measured the city with the reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and breadth and the height of it are equal." He concludes that this represents a space of 469,783,088,000,000,000 cubic feet. The statistician sets aside one-half of this for the court of heaven and one-half of the balance for streets, which would leave a remainder of 124,195,272,000,000,000 cubic feet. He then proceeds to divide this by 4,096, the number of cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and this process gives him 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms of the size indicated. He then proceeds upon the hypothesis that the world now contains, always has contained, and will always contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for thirty-three and one-third years, which gives a total number of inhabitants every century of 2,297,999,999. He assumes that the world will stand 1,000 centuries or 100,000 years, which would give a total of 2,297,000,000,000 inhabitants for this period of time. He then reaches the conclusion that if 100 worlds of the same size and duration and containing the same number of inhabitants, should redeem all the inhabitants there would be more than 100 rooms of the size indicated for each person. The calculation is unnecessary. Whether men have taken the Revelation literally or figuratively, whether they have taken heaven to be a place or a state, none of them have ever doubted there was plenty of room there. The question they are interested in is how to get there. Whatsoever or wheresoever heaven is there is con-

summation, complement of life, peace that passeth all understanding, never-dying love. It is easier to picture what heaven is not, rather than to body it forth to the imagination, and thus reach the impression of its glory by the process of elimination. "There shall be no crying, neither tears." Eliminate sorrow and death from this world and you have a fair conception of what heaven is.

Judge Edward F. Dunne, of the Criminal Court of Chicago, has recently rendered a decision that is of interest to every business man in the country. It was the case of the State versus William G. West, an employee of one of the great packing houses, who was charged by that company with embezzlement. West, a young married man about 30 years of age, who was living with and supporting a wife and two children, had charge of a meat car for the firm, and each week loaded the car in Chicago and then took it to Aurora, making six or eight stops at small towns along the way to make deliveries to small dealers. West collected the money for all his deliveries and twice a week made a written report and turned in his money, amounting sometimes to as high as \$3,000. For doing all this work, and occupying a position of trust in which thousands of dollars passed through his hands he was paid \$15 per week. The company that employed him pushed the prosecution and wanted him sent to the penitentiary, but Judge Dunne found him guilty of embezzling but \$15, thus saving him from the penitentiary, and sentenced him to serve thirty days in jail. In rendering his decision Judge Dunne told the employers of West that when they asked a man to take such a responsible position at such a small salary and where he is called on in the performance of his duty to collect such large amounts of money, knowing that he has a wife and two children to care for, "you are simply inviting him to commit a crime, or at least exposing him to temptation, and it is wrong." The judge said he believed West, the prisoner, to be a good man, and that had his salary been even as much as \$5 more per week he would never have been exposed to temptation. "If he had been paid \$25 a week as he should have been paid, he would have been convicted of embezzlement." The decision of Judge Dunne is well worth serious consideration by all who give employment to others.

FATHER WAS A NOTED PUGILIST

And Now the Son, Alfred Mace, Is Famous as a Preacher.

An effective preacher, whose labors have carried him through many lands, is Alfred Mace, son of Jim Mace, who in his day was one of the greatest fighters in the world. He was reared in an atmosphere of pugilism and early took to the ring. But he soon abandoned it. At the age of 17 he became converted and soon afterward began his life work of preaching. He has preached on the European continent and in America, Canada and Australia, and just now has completed his sixth visit to the United States. Mr. Mace belongs to what has been called the Plymouth Brotherhood, because it was at Plymouth, England, that the organization was founded. The members have no temporal church organization, but claim a divine head. They live by faith and do not believe in paid pastors.

Those who can afford to contribute give of their means to assist those who preach the gospel, but not a cent is ever asked from those who are not Christians. Mr. Mace preaches in the streets or in any place where he can help the people. He has had a varied experience since he began his work and has preached to a vast number of people. He is a man of pleasing personality, strong magnetism and great good nature. He preaches very plain gospel sermons and is not afraid to speak out his mind. His congregations are often made up of the worst classes of men, and some notable conversions have been had in his meetings. He appeals directly to every person in his audience and speaks with great force and power. During the thirty-two years of his ministry he has never taken up a collection, and says that he never shall.

Sailor's Curious Pets.

It has been said of the Jackie sailor boy that he is so passionately fond of pets he must have something to love if it is "only a cockroach in a 'bacey box.'" This statement was founded on fact, for one of the most remarkable pets of an English ship was a monstrous cockroach. He was four inches long and one inch broad.

One of the sailors had tamed him and built for him a cage with a little kennel in the corner of it. This insect prodigy learned to recognize his master's voice, and when he heard him call would hurry out from his kennel in response.

Among other odd pets that have been beloved by English sailors was a seal, who had a tank residence on board and a daily round of pleasure and duty; his pleasure seven meals a day, his duty a bath after each meal. An other was a deer who would take a quid of tobacco with so much delight that the fellow feeling aroused by his appreciative taste made him a general favorite.

Most work done by Kaffirs who take "white" names.

An amusing picture of domestic conditions in South Africa is given by Mrs. Blow in an article in the New York Tribune. Mrs. Blow's husband was manager of a mine in South Africa, and both husband and wife lived there for several years. In recalling the domestic problem as it exists in that region, she says:

Most of the work is done by Kaffirs, who, like the Southern negroes in slavery times, are called "boys," no matter what their age may be.

When the Kaffir boys come from the kraals no one ever uses their native names. As soon as they are brought into contact with the whites they take a "white" name. This produces results which are not lacking in elements of humor.

Among the house boys "Knife," "Fork" and "Spoon" were common

names. "Table," "Chair," "Carriage," "Watch" and "Matchbox" were other names that I had in the house at various times. One of my house boys took the utilitarian name of "Ham and Eggs."

The Kaffirs are very fond of rice, when they learn to eat it among the whites, and our stable boy thought he had found the finest name in the world in "Rice." But the Kaffirs have the same difficulty as the Chinese in pronouncing the letter "r," and so poor Rice always called himself "Leece."

The Kaffirs are the cleanest people in the world in some respects. They are always scrubbing themselves in hot water and anointing themselves with oil afterward, but the habit does not extend to their clothes. They will take an elaborate bath, and then put on clothes that never saw the wash-tub.

Our home was a typical one of the upper class, a great one-story bungalow, seventy-five feet long, built of brick, covered with the inevitable white corrugated iron, and with a veranda twenty feet deep. It was seven hundred feet above the entrance to the mine, and the hills all about were cut into great terraces, which were planted with magnificent tropical plants. I had two hundred banana trees, besides oranges and lemons, guavas and pineapples, strawberries, peaches, all kinds of vegetables and the most beautiful flowers. We even had tea-plants in the garden. We raised the finest lemons I ever saw; all we could possibly use, and barrels and barrels for the hospital.

An idea of the enormous supply of native labor may be had from the fact that every foot of this great terraced garden was made of earth carried up the mountain on the backs of Kaffirs, and the irrigation, without which nothing could grow, was accomplished by watering pots in the hands of Kaffir boys.

PRAYED FOR OLD TROUSERS.

Old Servitor Cannot Live in Peace Without His Official Pants.

A most curious petition for imperial grace reached Emperor Francis Joseph from the small town of Czernowitz. The former messenger of the court-house there asked his majesty to save his pants, pants he had worn ten years, and which his superior officer ordered him to give up upon the day he was pensioned.

"I have served your majesty faithfully for forty-two years, five months and six days," wrote the petitioner, "and to be deprived of my official pants in my old age is a great hardship, that your imperial majesty will not inflict upon an old soldier, I am sure. When I was pensioned off, the court decided to let me retain my cap, but the pants, it said, must be restored to the state. Having only this one pair of pants, I refused to accede to the demand, and in consequence am threatened with imprisonment for contempt of court."

The emperor made haste to telegraph to the authorities not to enforce the letter of the law against the poor fellow, according to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, and at the same time sent him a new suit of clothes.

Don't Believe All You Hear.

"I congratulate you on the fine reception which I heard you were honored with out in Indiana," some one recently remarked to Senator Fairbanks, who had just returned from the Republican convention in Indianapolis.

"That reminds me," said the Senator, "of an old but always true story. In a sleeping car a man was snoring most loudly and nobody else in the car could sleep. Finally it was decided to awaken him and compel him to quit snoring or stay awake. So, after much difficulty, he was aroused.

"What's the trouble?" he asked. "Your snoring keeps everybody in the car awake and it has got to stop."

"How do you know I snored?" questioned the disturber of the peace. "We heard you," was the reply. "Well," said the man who snored, as he turned over to go to sleep again, "don't believe all you hear."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

New Coins.

Last year Uncle Sam turned out new coins worth \$136,000,000, of which \$99,000,000 were gold.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who expected everything in the circus that he saw on the bills?

One man's success is often due to the failure of another.

CRATER OF LA SOUFRIERE, ST. VINCENT.



This view of the crater of Mount Soufriere, St. Vincent Island, was made from a photograph taken with a panoramic camera, two weeks before the eruption, by a correspondent of the New York Herald. The crater is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is three miles in circumference and has walls 1,000 feet high.

DEED OF WILSON M'FIELD.

He Saved Two Lives by His Bravery and Perseverance.

From the records of the Royal Humane Society a writer in McClure's Magazine draws the story of an obscure negro seaman whose brave deed was discovered and honored by two of the great nations of the earth. One tropical night the schooner Dolphin rested almost motionless off the Cayman rocks in Nicaragua. Crew and passengers, some twenty in all, were asleep about the deck, for it was too hot to go below. Then came such a squall as comes only in those southern seas. The sails, all set, furnished ample leverage. Within ten seconds the Dolphin was bottom up, her passengers and crew struggling in the water.

Wilson M'Field, a negro and a subject of Great Britain, was the first to come to the surface. All his twenty-seven years of life he had known these waters, and he swam like a fish. He soon succeeded in climbing upon the bottom of the vessel. Then he shouted to the others, and one by one pulled up five of the crew.

Fortunately the squall was soon over, although the sea was high. After they had drifted two hours the men heard strange sounds, like pounding within the vessel. Some thought they heard voices. The more superstitious were afraid. The night dragged on, and by daylight the sounds had grown fainter. The crew concluded that men were imprisoned within the boat, but none could devise a way to save them. Then the negro proposed to dive under and into the ship. They assured him he would never get out again, but carrying between his teeth one end of a rope that had been dragged from the vessel, M'Field dived, passed under the gunwale and rose in the hatch.

It was pitch dark, and the interior of the vessel was full of the floating cargo, but he kept on steadily. Finally, concluding that he had reached the cabin, he rose, and in an instant his head was above water. Yet so foul was the aid, and so narrow the space between the water and the ship's bottom, that he could hardly breathe. He could see no one, but he heard the knocking again, and called out. Then came voices, faint but familiar.

Swimming in the direction of the sound, he found two men braced against the cabin sides and holding their heads above water. One was a young rubber cutter, named Mallitz, called Obando. Both were panic-stricken, and M'Field was obliged to threaten them with instant death if they did not obey him. He fastened the rope round Mallitz, and gave the signal to pull. M'Field dived into the water along with his man. In his fright Mallitz entangled himself in the hatchway, and precious time was lost in freeing him. When they reached the surface Mallitz was unconscious and M'Field more dead than alive.

They pulled Mallitz aboard, but M'Field would not follow. As soon as the rope was free he took it in his teeth and went under, found the hatch and entered the cabin. Obando was almost uncontrollable with fear and exhaustion, but M'Field finally secured him with the rope, and gave the signal to pull up. This time the trip was made without accident, and both men were drawn on board. All the men were saved.

The United States government awarded M'Field a medal and fifty dollars in gold, and the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain gave him a silver medal.

DOMESTICS IN AFRICA.

Most Work Done by Kaffir Boys Who Take "White" Names.

An amusing picture of domestic conditions in South Africa is given by Mrs. Blow in an article in the New York Tribune. Mrs. Blow's husband was manager of a mine in South Africa, and both husband and wife lived there for several years. In recalling the domestic problem as it exists in that region, she says:

Most of the work is done by Kaffirs, who, like the Southern negroes in slavery times, are called "boys," no matter what their age may be.

When the Kaffir boys come from the kraals no one ever uses their native names. As soon as they are brought into contact with the whites they take a "white" name. This produces results which are not lacking in elements of humor.

Among the house boys "Knife," "Fork" and "Spoon" were common

names. "Table," "Chair," "Carriage," "Watch" and "Matchbox" were other names that I had in the house at various times. One of my house boys took the utilitarian name of "Ham and Eggs."

The Kaffirs are very fond of rice, when they learn to eat it among the whites, and our stable boy thought he had found the finest name in the world in "Rice." But the Kaffirs have the same difficulty as the Chinese in pronouncing the letter "r," and so poor Rice always called himself "Leece."

The Kaffirs are the cleanest people in the world in some respects. They are always scrubbing themselves in hot water and anointing themselves with oil afterward, but the habit does not extend to their clothes. They will take an elaborate bath, and then put on clothes that never saw the wash-tub.

Our home was a typical one of the upper class, a great one-story bungalow, seventy-five feet long, built of brick, covered with the inevitable white corrugated iron, and with a veranda twenty feet deep. It was seven hundred feet above the entrance to the mine, and the hills all about were cut into great terraces, which were planted with magnificent tropical plants. I had two hundred banana trees, besides oranges and lemons, guavas and pineapples, strawberries, peaches, all kinds of vegetables and the most beautiful flowers. We even had tea-plants in the garden. We raised the finest lemons I ever saw; all we could possibly use, and barrels and barrels for the hospital.

An idea of the enormous supply of native labor may be had from the fact that every foot of this great terraced garden was made of earth carried up the mountain on the backs of Kaffirs, and the irrigation, without which nothing could grow, was accomplished by watering pots in the hands of Kaffir boys.

PRAYED FOR OLD TROUSERS.

Old Servitor Cannot Live in Peace Without His Official Pants.

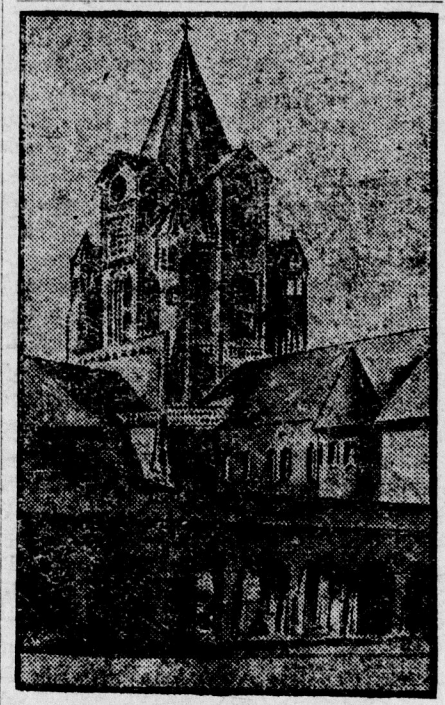
A most curious petition for imperial grace reached Emperor Francis Joseph from the small town of Czernowitz. The former messenger of the court-house there asked his majesty to save his pants, pants he had worn ten years, and which his superior officer ordered him to give up upon the day he was pensioned.

SPLENDID MEMORIAL CHURCH.

One Costing \$500,000 Dedicated Recently at Palo Alto, Cal.

The most magnificent church edifice attached to any college or university in the world is the Memorial Church erected to the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California, and which was dedicated recently at Palo Alto, the seat of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The building is of buff colored sandstone in the Romanesque style of architecture and cost \$500,000. The cross surmounting the belfry is 160 feet above the ground and in the belfry is the most expensive chime of bells on the Pacific coast, being an exact duplicate of the bells in the Parliament buildings, London.

The Stanford University is the most striking example of the liberality which the rich men and women of America have shown to the institutions of higher learning. Not long ago deeds of gift were executed to the trustees of the university for property amounting to \$30,000,000. It all came from Mrs. Stanford and was the largest gift to a university that was ever made. The university was founded in 1887 by Senator and Mrs. Stanford, in memory of their son, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died when a youth while traveling abroad. Its doors were opened in 1891, and a host of students were attracted by the present of free tuition. Since



STANFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH.

that year 1,200 degrees have been conferred. Women were admitted on an equal basis with the men until a year or so ago, when the number of women in the university at one time was limited to 500.

Mrs. Stanford's latest gift includes the Stanford residence on Nob Hill, in San Francisco, real estate in twenty-six counties, and many securities. A few years ago the university was in desperate financial straits and was only kept open by great sacrifice. Mrs. Stanford sold stocks and bonds at a loss and even disposed of some of her jewels. The faculty assisted her, many refusing to draw any salary until the difficulties were bridged over, others drawing only what was necessary for living expenses. While Mrs. Stanford has given the institution the bulk of her fortune, she is by no means poor. She made the gift at this time instead of by will after death, that there might be no doubt about the money reaching the university.

CÆSAR'S EAR.

The One Punishment Which the Fierce Lion Dreads.

One of the many queer things to be noted in the study of captive life is the fact that each animal requires or rather dreads—some form of punishment which very likely would have no terrors for any other animal. A certain lion fears nothing in the world save a stick held in the trainer's left hand. A frisky young tigress used to be affected only by her trainer's blowing sharply on her nose. Trainers frequently discover by pure accident what it is that an animal dreads, as was the case in an occurrence at Berlin described in Everybody's Magazine. By way of introduction it should be explained that almost the first thing an animal learns when he is performing with other animals is that his block or chair is his own particular property, where he can retire when his act is over, and where he is sure of not being disturbed by the trainer or by his fellows. A lion finds this out very quickly.

Three lions were concerned in the Berlin affair—Sammy, a very "green" 2-year-old; Caesar, a splendid specimen of his race, but unfortunately subject to sudden fits of rage, which it is not easy to quell; and Caesar's mate, Mrs. Grundy. She was the idol of Caesar's heart, and assured of that, she rode over him roughshod.

Upon the night of Sammy's debut things went off all right until after the seasaw act. Sammy had not yet become fully accustomed to the rocking plank, and he was glad when it was over, and jumped down in a hurry to get to his block.

It came to pass that Mrs. Grundy, who had also been on the seasaw, left it just as Sammy did, and either through inadvertence or because she thought she could treat all creation as she treated her indulgent lord and master, leaped coolly up on Sammy's block and settled herself comfortably. She even started to wash her face. So when Sammy came along, he found his place taken.

Now, Sammy knew perfectly well that this was not right; and it must be confessed that he had the law on his side. Mrs. Grundy knew it quite as well, and cared not a flirt of her tail for it. Had she not Caesar to

take care of her? Sammy did not offer violence—no lion in his right mind ever bares tooth against a female of his race, unless to save his own life. But he went behind and pushed; and Mrs. Grundy slid off the block to the floor.

Instantly Caesar, who had watched the situation with rising wrath, leaped from his block straight for Sammy's throat. If he had found his grip, the show would then and there have been the loser by several hundred dollars worth of lion. But if gallantry was not in Sammy's line, fighting was; and before the trainer could reach them they were at it nip and tuck. The bone of contention got back on the forbidden block and looked on placidly.

Then a strange thing happened. In the scrimmage Sammy found Caesar's ear in his mouth, and, naturally enough, bit it. Caesar cowered down like a beaten hound, and Sammy, mightily astonished, drew off. The trainer promptly sent all three back to their respective places.

But Sammy had unconsciously given the trainer an idea; and the next time the little premonitory tremor ran along Caesar's knotted muscles, the man grabbed his ear. Again Caesar shunk into submission, and after that the solution of the problem was plain. It is safe to say that with not another lion in a hundred would such a mode of treatment have had the slightest effect.

TROLLEY TOO MUCH FOR HORSE

Balky Animal Had to Move When the Car Boosted Him.

People passing along the lower end of the Bowers the other day where one of the cross town lines intersects the 3d avenue tracks were treated to a rare and rather ludicrous spectacle. A white horse attached to a covered van was plodding thoughtfully along in the line of the car tracks. Behind it the motorman was clanging his gong for the passage to be cleared and the driver was urging his horse to move from the track to one side.

Just as the horse reached the point where the lines intersect it stopped and became entirely lost in its train of thought. The driver pleaded, shouted, cursed, but the horse was oblivious alike to threats and entreaties. It stood quiet and patient, like David Harum's famous equine that "stood without hitching."

The cross town car was blocked—so was the 3d avenue car in the rear. The passengers were growing impatient, and some of the irritable ones were beginning to alight, but the horse still maintained its statuesque attitude.

A policeman who appeared tried coaxing, then violently tugged at the bridle, but the horse was calmly superior to being either led or driven. It was the 3d avenue motorman whose mental activities helped to solve the difficulty just as plans were being formulated for blindfolding the beast. He turned on his power and the car slowly began to move; so did the covered van right up against the horse, pushing him along, willy-nilly. The horse held to the fight bravely, however, and the Bowers was treated to the rare sight of seeing an actual demonstration of the superiority of electric over horse power. It was not long before the strain began to tell, says the New York Times. The horse snorted and moved grudgingly to one side. Then the car sped on its way, bearing the triumphant motorman.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Electricity Invades the Land of the Ancient Pharaohs.

One of the great electrical enterprises of the age is nearing its completion. Seven years have been spent at this business. Three thousand miles of wire are in position and 1,200 more will be necessary to carry the telegraph line to its terminus in the land of the Pharaohs. This will cover the entire length of Africa. The cost of the line so far completed has been \$5,000,000 and its completion will add \$1,000,000 more to the total. The work done has been under almost appalling difficulties. Swamps have been bridged, mountain chasms crossed, floods waded, the lion and the barbarian faced frequently to the point of death, and the miseries of an almost unbearable climate endured. The ant made sawdust of the poles and most of the material used had to be carried through primeval forests on the shoulders of aborigines. The copper wire was sometimes made into bullets to shoot down intruders and piles of human bones have been left to whiten in the sun, where the cannibal or the beast of prey had gorged on the remains. The cost has been heavy, but the results will in the long run be the transformation of Africa, as the railway will follow the telegraph line and the products of all nations find one of the great markets in the future between the Cape of Good Hope and the Egyptian end of the Nile.

A Difficult Question.

A story of a conversation between a traveler, visiting at a popular resort, and one of the permanent residents, is told by the Ram's Horn:

"I am a stranger here, sir; can you direct me to a first-rate church?"

"Oh, yes, right around the corner."

"What sort of a preacher have they?"

"A very good man."

"Interesting?"

"Eloquent?"

"Very."

"The best preaching in town, I suppose?"

"Unquestionably."

"What's his name?"

"Ah, my friend, that is a question which modesty forbids me to answer!"

Probably the most important things in the world are those that never happen.

EDUCATED IN NEW YORK

Free Cuba's First Minister to the United States.

Gonzalo de Quesada, the first minister to the United States from free Cuba, was born in Havana in 1808. His father and mother were aristocrats and Quesada is justly proud of his family. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1838 and entered the Columbia School of Mines, but abandoned this shortly for the law.

MINISTER QUESADA, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1841. He spent some months in a law office, but the dryness of the profession did not appeal to him, and he suddenly entered the service of the Argentine confederation, becoming one of that country's delegation to the Pan-American Congress in Washington. His uncle, Senor Saenz Pina, at that time the minister for foreign affairs, visited this country, and Quesada served him as secretary. Upon the adjournment of the congress Quesada journeyed with him through England, France and Spain, sailing from the mother country for Argentina. Then Quesada returned with the official title of consul from that country to Philadelphia.

In the meantime Senor Quesada had been in close communication with Jose Marti, the head and front of the Cuban revolutionary movement. To Quesada's romantic mind Marti was a leader worthy of any sacrifice, and he resigned his consulship to devote all his energy to the cause of Cuba.

When Marti left New York to find death at the front in Cuba, Quesada was, by order of Gen. Gomez, placed in charge of the revolutionary movements in the United States. This post held with great satisfaction to his people, until Estrada Palma was elected to that position. During this period Quesada found time to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Literary Society and of the Cuban Benevolent Society, in New York. He also published three books of short stories, one with the element of love predominant, the others filled with patriotism. All of these were in Spanish.

Quesada has an impetuous disposition and a lovable personality which have greatly endeared him to the Cubans and made many warm friends for him elsewhere. His intelligence and vivacity won for him Secretary Hay's regard, and his deep love of country made Mr. McKinley his firm friend.

Why Bill Moved.

It was on a Missouri highway that a native stopped a man driving a load of household goods and asked: "Say, Bill, where ye gittin' to?" "Gittin' out o' this county, Abe," was the reply.

"But ye jest moved a few days ago, Bill."

"I know it, Abe," said the man on the wagon, "but that's long enough for me."

"Waal, Bill, I'm sorry ye don't like our county. Mebbe ye wasn't treated neighborly enough?"

"Yes, I reckon I was. I hadn't got settled when a family come in and borrowed a jug o'lasses and three chairs, and another family come in and borrowed tacker and cups and saucers and then—"

"But that was jest to be neighborly, Bill," interrupted the other.

"I kinder thought so, Abe," he continued, "but as I was sayin', then 'long comes another family and borrows my mattress, and another got the loan of my stove, and—"

"Jest wanted to make ye feel at home, Bill."

"I kalkulated so, Abe, and I wasn't sayin' a word until Jim Brown come over yesterday and borrowed my gun and my hunting dog."

"Yes, Jim's a neighborly old soul."

"Mebbe he is, Abe, and I let him have 'em; but, dawg-gone my hide, when he come back an hour later and said he had accidentally killed the dog and wanted to borrow another I kalkulated it was time to move. Git up thar Sam, and let's be a-gittin' out o' this neighborly county. Gee-up!"

Not "One of the Finest."

A remarkable instance of the loss and recovery of speech is recorded in Glasgow, says a London paper. A police constable was arrested on a series of charges of theft from warehouses, and as the result of the shock caused by his apprehension he lost his power of speech. He was found not guilty of the charge laid against him, but being dumb was unable to resume his duties as a policeman, and a gratuity of £68 was given him. After the lapse of several weeks his power of speech has returned to him.

First American Bible.

The only known copy of the original issue of the first Bible ever printed in America in the English language and the foundation stone for all collections of American Bibles, known as the "Mark Baskett" Bible, was sold recently for \$2,025. It was printed by Kneeland Green, of Boston, in 1752, a small quarto, a reprint of a London imprint by Mark Baskett.

How He Suffered.

"Does your husband suffer much with the felon on his finger?" we asked of the wife of the deaf-and-dumb man.

"Indeed," she answered, "he is often perfectly speechless from the pain."—Baltimore American.

If you inherited curly hair from your ancestors, you got more than most people got from theirs.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MARRIED MEN ARE PREFERRED.

By Charles M. Schwab.



C. M. SCHWAB.

All things being equal, the married man is a better employee than the single man. I give him the preference always. The great majority of employers do.

The responsibilities of the married man—his wife, children, home—strengthen his character, steady him, make him more anxious to succeed, urge him in his ambitions. He works for the happiness of his wife and little children. The thought of them lightens his labor and makes him cheerful at his task.

Now I know all this because I am a married man myself. I know that when I married—and on a very small salary, too—I realized at once my new responsibilities and these made me more determined than ever to succeed. I knew that as a single man failure would have effected myself alone. Now there was the comfort and well being of another to provide for. Every married man of character feels the same way. Employers as a class know this. "Married?" they say to an applicant for a position. "Children?" they ask. And straightaway they give that job to the wife and babies.

So that marriage is a good investment. It does more than improve the man himself; it acts as a letter of recommendation.

Marry just as soon as you can, young man—when you are certain of your ability to support your wife—and take my word for it, you will not regret the step. You will be amazed how your wife will aid you in all your efforts. All this, of course, presupposes that you marry a sensible woman, one who will help you to achieve your ambitions. In this class are not included social butterflies. I should hesitate to recommend an investment of the latter characters.

CUBA CAN GOVERN HERSELF.

By Tomas Estrada Palma.



PRESIDENT PALMA.

We propose to show to the world that Cuba, under the guidance of the United States, can govern herself. I will guarantee that the people of Cuba will constitute a government free and independent. But, with it all, the ties of love and fidelity and thankfulness will ever bind us to the people of the United States.

The Cubans will forget all past differences, and they will pull together in the future. The people who have said this

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

National Church and National Mausoleum of Great Britain.

Westminster Abbey, the national church of England, wherein Edward VII. would have been crowned King of England had not his untimely illness made necessary the postponement of that event, is perhaps the most interesting sacred edifice of the world. The architecture, the historical associations and the monuments of this remarkable structure have formed themes for discussions and writings through a succession of ages.

At an ancient period, long before any part of the present building was in existence, the site was occupied by a small Saxon church, built by a monastic body of the Benedictine order, who named the place Western Monastery, or Westminster, probably to distinguish it from St. Paul's in London, which was called East Minster.

The beginning of the present edifice was a church built in the form of a crucifix by Edward the Confessor and consecrated in 1065, exceeding in magnificence any sacred building at that time in England. Since that time the various rulers of England have made changes in the architecture of the edifice to suit their own tastes, but the original general plan still dominates. The length of the whole is 511 feet, the greatest width 208 feet and the height of the roof 102 feet.

Westminster has ever been the place where the sovereigns of England have been crowned, and therefore the grandest pageants of the kingdom have been exhibited before multitudes of spectators within these time-honored walls. The funerals of Kings and Queens have



SENATOR MASON.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Senator William E. Mason.

I am opposed to the election of United States Senators by the Legislatures of the several States, and am of the opinion that some legislation looking to their election by the vote of the people should be enacted by Congress.

I am anxious to see the resolution introduced in the Senate, to submit to the people the idea of electing United States Senators by popular vote, receive favorable action. In my opinion, the members of the United States Senate should be elected by direct popular vote, the same as the members of the House of Representatives.

COUNTRY NEEDS IMPROVED ROADS.

By Thomas Gay.

"How shall we get where we want to go through this mud?" engrosses the attention of a large portion of the population of the United States. Even in the longest settled portions of our country, where one would suppose time, population and wealth has given opportunity to establish proper foundation for comfortable locomotion for the wet as well as the dry season, we find the condition nearly as deplorable as in the more recently settled areas.

Why is it that with fine farms, with substantial buildings for man and beast, with railroad lines cutting the country in every direction, and with billions added each year to the permanent wealth of the country, there is so little in the permanent improvement of our roads? Under the system prevalent the citizens of many districts spend their time and occasionally some misdirected energy on the roads, when they run out of a job at home, regardless of the voice of the "road" to "come and mend me and I will

be your benefactor." The ordinary individual would much rather make two dollars to jingle in his pocket or add to the value of his private wealth than to make \$10 in public improvements, even for his own benefit, so he seeks every advantage to make dollars for himself and rarely hunts work for the public, and his neighbor, the supervisor in the circumscribed road district, often disregarding his official duty, fails to call out his men at the proper time, and when called out fails to work them in the proper manner, and we call this a road system and how because we have poor roads.

This country is much too enlightened and wealthy forever to be subject to a halt of its traffic during prolonged humid conditions, and we must soon make a start for permanent roads. How? By the inauguration of a road system by the government of the United States and the yearly appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000, this money to go to localities which would supplement it with an equal amount, the whole to be spent under the direction of government engineers.

Where could money be spent to better advantage? Not on questionable improvements on rivers and creeks, nor in building superfluous vessels for our navy that will be old junk in a few years. An army of men could be permanently employed on roads and the whole country permanently benefited. Think of it! A single battleship costs as much as the building of a thousand miles of permanent road, and we have a sufficiency of the former and there can be no debate about the need of the latter. Such a policy could be entirely free from politics.

Then the great capitalists like Carnegie, who has so liberally and intelligently given to the cause of education, would give other millions to lift the bodies of the public out of the mire, as they have given millions to emancipate their minds. What a monument to a man's generosity and sagacity would be a stretch of permanent highway built by his fiat.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

By Lemuel P. Padgett, M. C.

The benefits of the establishment of rural free delivery in any section of the country are manifold. In addition to the convenience of country people personally in having their mail delivered to them, I regard it as a great educational factor. It not only enlarges and expands the mail facilities, but marks the development and evolution of newspaper and magazine reading wherever it is established.

It also stimulates an interest in better roads and encourages better public roads. It also enhances the value of property in the rural districts, and promotes happiness among the country people in their satisfaction with their surroundings.

Eventually I believe that the rural free delivery will discourage the tendency to congregate in towns and cities and will encourage contentment with rural life. It is also one of the evidences of our advancing civilization, and marks the progress of the country in social life.

The Bravery of Moody.

The honorable William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, who steps from Congress to the post of Secretary of the Navy, has won an amiable reputation as a man of solid character.

On one occasion when an opponent protested that he had been done an injustice, Mr. Moody with quick courtesy instructed the stenographers to furnish an abstract of the speech to the protesting member, so that the latter might have opportunity to mark for expurgation any objectionable paragraphs.

When a colleague at one time doubted whether Mr. Moody's constituents would endorse a measure he was supporting, he replied:

"I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligence and to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they would benefit or injure the people."—Philadelphia Post.

Carried It One Step Farther.

Tommy was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it, says the Detroit Free Press, and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at 7," and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion, he took it to his teacher for approval.

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up,' Tommy," she said. "The sun doesn't get up; it rises."

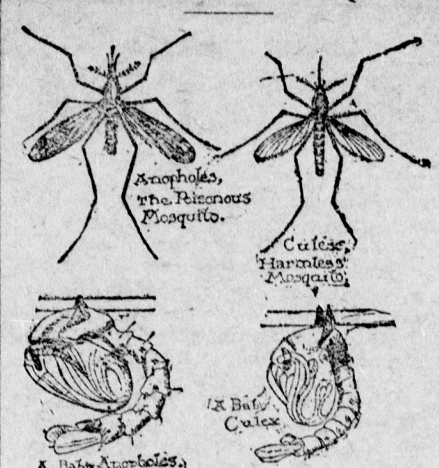
When he retired that night Tommy remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary, "Set at 8."

Why Jason Was Late for School.

School teachers get some curious written excuses for absence. Here is one:

"Mister sir, my Jason had to be late to-day. It is his business to milk our cow. She kicked Jase in the back to-day when he wasn't looking or thinking of her actin' so; he got his back was broke, but it ain't. But it is black and blue, and the pane kept him late. We would get rid of that cow if we could. This is the fourth time she kicked Jase, but never kicked him late before. So excuse him for me."

UNCLE SAM ISSUES A PAMPHLET ON MOSQUITOES.



What's the use of suffering from malaria when you can avoid the shakes and the doctor's bill by merely side-stepping? Dr. L. O. Howard, who is in charge of the bug department of the agricultural end of the government, has issued a pamphlet that ought to be called "Uncle Sam's Mosquito Guide."

It tells what kind of mosquitoes to fight shy of and what kind to meet with the glad hand. The Culex is the harmless night singer; the Anopheles is the chills and fever distributor.

When a mosquito comes whining your way, observe him closely before you let him get in his bill. If he has clear wings you may allow him to take a meal. He is the Culex. He won't hurt you to speak of, and the gratitude he will feel over the repast will amply repay you for the sting. If, on the other hand, you notice that he has spotted wings, take an ax or a crowbar and go after him. He is the malaria-hauling kind and with one nip can lay you up for the summer.

If you are in doubt, there is another way to distinguish the harmless from the villainous—the Culex looks hump-backed when he is resting upon the wall or the window pane; Anopheles is straight.

Dr. Howard advises you to search out the Anopheles within a radius of a mile from your house. Slay and spare not, for every one may mean a month's chills and fever. If you clean them all out a mile from your home, you may send your unused quinine back to the drug store and exchange it for root beer or Jamaica ginger.

GAINED FAME AND WEALTH.

Telephone Made by Alexander Graham Bell a World Benefactor.

One of the greatest benefactors among the inventors of the present age is Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, whose brilliant mind conceived and made practical the principle of the telephone. The story of his marvelous discovery, which has revolutionized commercial methods and converted man's domain into one vast neighborhood, reads like a page of romance.

Dr. Bell was an instructor of the deaf in Boston, where he fell in love with Miss Hubbard, one of his pupils. While searching for some invention that would help the deaf and particularly Miss Hubbard, who afterwards became his wife, he fairly stumbled upon the speaking telephone, which, when placed in practical use, has proved to be one of the most valuable products of inventive genius the world has ever known.

Dr. Bell is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and is now in his fifty-sixth year. He received his education at the Edinburgh high school and Edinburgh University and was given special training in the system for removing impediments in speech originated by his father, Alexander Melville Bell. He removed to London in 1867, and entered the university there, but his health began to fail him and in 1870, accompanied by his father, he went to Canada. In 1872 he became a resident of the United States, introducing with success his father's system of deaf mute instruction, and became professor of vocal physiology in Boston University. The first public exhibition of his telephone invention was made at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and its complete success won him immediate fame and subsequently great wealth. His invention of the "photophone," in which a vibratory beam of light is substituted for a wire in conveying speech, has also attracted much attention, but has never been practically used. Dr. Bell has recently given voice to a theory that the present system of educating deaf mutes is wrong, as it has a tendency to restrict them to one another's society, so that marriages between the deaf are common, and therefore the number of deaf mute children born is on the increase.

Fully Reciprocated.

In a national school near Ballybeg the principal ruled his pupils with a rod of iron. Although a really good teacher, he was somewhat harsh in his punishments and rarely appeared to have a due appreciation of youthful spirits. One day he had occasion to reprimand some senior boys for unseemly conduct and ended his remarks:

"Owen Girvan, you are a worthless lad, and there is a bad end before you; I'm glad that I'm not your father."

"Yer nawt half as glad as Oi am, sorr!" was Owen's undutiful reply.

Biggest Irish Bog.

The bog of Allen, the biggest in Ireland, is in places seventeen feet deep.

The course of true love never runs smooth, and in after years the bachelor is often glad of 't.

LABOR NOTES

There are 72,628 miners in Mexico. Michigan postal clerks have organized.

Barbers in Holland receive about \$6 a week.

Canadian labor unions are demanding contract foreign labor laws.

It is estimated that 4,475,000 persons are employed in the world's mines.

A week's work for women and boys in New Zealand factories is limited to 45 hours.

Textile industries in America employ 682,978 wage-earners at an average of \$6.17 a week.

A union of bed rubbers, polishers and inside marble workers and telephone and switchboard makers has been formed.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a monster outdoor demonstration at Thornton Park.

Russian and other miners are being employed in English coal mines and an agitation against their employment is being considered.

Adding the 27 labor papers which were launched in the last year, there are now 217 union labor papers published in this country.

New Zealand has purchased one of the largest coal mines in that country. A coal trust was being formed and the government came forward with public ownership as the remedy.

Organizers for the Cigarmakers' Union are making inroads into the territory of the American Tobacco Company, known as the trust, and the agitation is going steadily on. The union never was able to get a foothold with this concern until the present time.

A committee has been chosen to look into the matter of organizing a new party to be supported by organized labor. The idea originated with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers suggests the idea of abandoning the two old parties, but makes no recommendations.

Frank Hawley, of Buffalo, grand master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, advocates the formation of a national labor federation, composed of all the labor organizations of the United States. He is of the opinion that if such an organization were formed it could, if the necessity arose, call for a general strike, which would stop the wheels of commerce and eventually force employers to concede the demands of their employees.

In Cleveland a clause in the latest franchise granted requires that in case of dispute the company shall select two men, the employees two, and the mayor of the city shall act as the fifth member of a board to arbitrate all differences. Another clause provides that the men shall not work more than ten hours in fourteen out of every twenty hours. This rule abolishes the "swing" runs, as the men are assured that they will have at least ten hours to themselves at a stretch every day instead of having two or three turns and not getting more than four or five hours off for rest at one time.

The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University announce that a citizen of Baltimore has given a sum of money to the university to be devoted to a systematic investigation of the history, activities and influence of labor organizations in the United States. The sum of \$500 is given for the immediate purchase by the university library of additional books, journals and reports relating to this subject. The further sum of \$1,000 is made available to meet the expenses incident to carrying on the inquiry for the next academic year. The investigation will be conducted by the economic seminar, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Hollander, associate professor of finance. It will begin in October, 1902, and extend over such period of time as may be warranted by the extent of the inquiry and the definiteness of the results attained.

Why Russia Barred His Book.

Press censorship came under discussion the other day during a lecture of Professor Franklin H. Giddings, who occupies the chair of sociology in Columbia. In dwelling on the attitudes of different governments the Professor mentioned the oppressive and not altogether intelligible methods employed by Russia, and as an instance he pointed to the fact that his work on sociology is allowed circulation in that country, whereas Mr. Lester F. Ward's book entitled "Dynamic Sociology" is under the ban of the Czar's censors.

Turning to one of his students, who happens to be a Slav and who has enjoyed life under Russian rule, the Professor asked him if he could venture an explanation.

"Why, easily," said the young man, according to the New York Times. "The title of Mr. Ward's book on its face condemns it in that country. 'Dynamic' is so much like 'dynamite' and 'sociology' like 'socialism' that the average brilliant Russian censor wouldn't have to think twice to know his duty."

A Literal Interpretation.

"Why do we say, 'Give us this day our daily bread?'" asked a Sunday school teacher after the lesson.

"Because we want it fresh," answered a little girl.—Little Chronicle.

Religion that is kept for Sunday is apt to ferment about the middle of the week.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1905.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$1.50
Six Months, ".....75
Three Months, ".....40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand and Linden Avenues.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

On Monday the S. F. Chronicle dragged a man named Keller into its columns for another shot at Congressman Loud. Between bombarding the Republican Governor of the State and bushwhacking the Republican Congressman for the Fifth District the leading Republican newspaper of San Francisco is kept unreasonably busy. The Chronicle yells "hot shot for Loud" as it fires away from its ambush behind Keller. The latter gentleman is President of the National Letter Carriers' Association and dislikes Loud because Loud would not lay low and let the letter carriers' bill pass. The Chronicle dislikes Loud for reasons of its own, but neither the Chronicle nor Keller answer Mr. Loud's cogent reasoning against raising the pay of letter carriers to \$1200 per year. In his speech on the Letter Carriers' bill Mr. Loud showed that the average pay of the 15,000 letter carriers is \$918 per year, a higher average salary than that received by the 105,000 postal and railway mail clerks and that it would be unjust to increase the pay of the carriers without increasing the pay of the clerks.

Geo. C. Ross for Regent.

No more fitting appointment to the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the State University, to succeed the late General Barnes, could be made by Governor Gage than Geo. C. Ross, the well-known attorney of this county. He possesses the necessary qualifications, and his selection would meet with the general approval of all classes of people. He would bring to the Board a thorough knowledge of the possibilities for the successful utilization of the Flood property, which is a part of the University, which would not only prove a benefit to this county but to the entire State.—San Mateo Leader.

We can join the Leader heartily in its endorsement of Mr. Ross. The appointment would put the right man in the right place and the entire county of San Mateo would approve it.

The San Francisco Examiner is after Fitzsimmons as a fake fighter. On the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief" the Examiner should make the prosecution of such charges a great success.

Advantages of South San Francisco as a Manufacturing Center.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.
Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.
A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.
An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.
Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.
Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.
Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.
An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

The Orange in Spain.
It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? One must go to Spain to see that done. The scion cuts off the rind with her silver knife, then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice and lays down the core with the fork still in it.

Octopus for Dinner.
Octopuses are pretty plentiful in Japanese waters and have been known to attack fishermen in their boats. When this hideous monster assumes the aggressive, the only chance the fishermen have is to lop off the tentacles of the beast. Failing this, the boat may be upset and the men dragged under. The octopus is highly valued in Japan as an article of food.

The Blessing of Poverty.
"What a blessing is poverty!" exclaimed the old man.
"A blessing?"
"Why, yes. When you're real down poor, you have such a good time hopin' for the best!"—Atlanta Constitution.

CALL FOR Republican Primary Election.

In pursuance of a call by the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California for a Republican State Convention and pursuant to a resolution by the Republican County Committee of the County of San Mateo, a primary election is hereby called to be held throughout the County of San Mateo on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1902, between the hours of 3 o'clock p. m. and 6:30 p. m. of said day, for the election of eight delegates to the Republican State Convention called to be held at the City of Sacramento on the 25th day of August, 1902, and said eight delegates to also act as delegates to the District Conventions for the nomination of Railroad Commissioner, Board of Equalization and Member of Congress for the districts of which said County of San Mateo forms a part, and that said eight (8) delegates be apportioned as follows, to-wit: First Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Second Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Third Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Fourth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township; and Fifth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township. Polls for holding said primary election and the officers who are appointed for conducting the same are as follows:

FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Colma Precinct—Polling place, White House at Colma. John Biggio, Peter Faber, Judges. James F. Rodgers, Clerk.
Baden Precinct—Polling place, Courtroom, South San Francisco. J. L. Wood, C. T. Connolly, Judges. C. L. Kaufmann, Clerk.
Millbrae Precinct—Polling place, Roberts' Hall. P. F. Roberts, R. J. McNulty, Judges. J. Conover, Clerk.

SECOND TOWNSHIP.

Belmont Precinct—Polling place, Adair's plumbing shop. David E. Barre, A. Hammerson, Judges. J. M. Rowell, Clerk.
San Mateo Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Library Hall. J. T. Weller, R. H. Jury, Judges. G. A. Bartlett, Clerk.

THIRD TOWNSHIP.

Redwood City Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Town Hall. J. W. Glennan, John Christ, Judges. Chas. Littlejohn, Clerk.
Menlo Park Precinct—Polling place, vacant store room of Mrs. Coxen. J. H. O'Keefe, Wm. Headley, Judges. John McBain, Clerk.

Woodside Precinct—Polling place, Independence Hall. W. J. McNulty, W. W. Byrnes, Judges. Geo. Kreiss, Clerk.

Searsville Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. G. C. Nahmens, Jesse Rapley, Judges. E. B. Batchelder, Clerk.

La Honda Precinct—Polling place, Sears' store. J. H. Sears, A. G. Blomquist, Judges. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Clerk.

FOURTH TOWNSHIP.

Halfmoon Bay Precinct—Polling place, Advocate office. J. Gonzales, S. P. Nazelli, Judges. W. A. Simmons, Clerk.

Deunston Precinct—Polling place, Montana Hall. J. F. Wienke, Henry Hall, Judges. D. Lafranchi, Clerk.

Purissima Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. Horace Nelson, John Meyn, Judges. C. P. Mosconi, Clerk.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP.

San Gregorio Precinct—Polling place, Palmer's Hall. Jesse Palmer, Frank Bell, Judges. John Ralston, Clerk.

Pescadero Precinct—Polling place, Coburn's bakery. J. C. Coburn, Henry Good, Judges. C. J. Coburn, Clerk.

Judges and Clerks of Election are vested with equal power.

That the test to be required of every person seeking to vote a Republican ballot at said election shall be as follows—a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the Republican party at the next ensuing election.

That the ballots used at said Primary Election may be either printed or written.

Should any of the officers hereinbefore named neglect or refuse to act, the Republican electors who may be present at the polls are authorized to fill such vacancies.

The election returns must be certified to and with the ballots, poll lists and tally sheets forwarded as soon as possible after the polls are closed by mail, express or messenger to the Secretary of said committee at Redwood City.

By order of the Republican County Committee of San Mateo county, California, this 11th day of July, 1902.

C. R. SPLIVALLO, Chairman.
Attest: B. F. COOPER, Secretary.

Pleasant For the Lover.

In Mexico the young men can show great attention to young ladies and at very little expense. They are therefore quite eager to invite them to theaters, parties, etc. And no wonder, for it is the custom in that country for the lady's father to pay for the tickets and furnish the carriage, supper, etc.

Pineapple Juice.

The Lancet points out that fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteins that it will digest as much as a thousand times its weight within a few hours.

More Filling.

"The girl who jilted a poet and married a butcher did an eccentric thing."
"Not at all. She recognized the great fact that beefsteak is more filling than blank verse."

The true test of civilization is not the census or the size of cities or the crops—no, but the kind of men the country turns out.

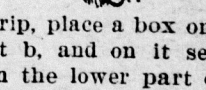


Value of Apple Pomace.

Apple pomace is usually held in light esteem. Many think it not worth the hauling. It is sometimes used as a fertilizer, occasionally as a feed for pigs or cows, but it frequently goes to waste behind the cider mill. A minor experiment made in 1889 at the Vermont Experiment Station indicated that its feeding value was about equal to that of good silage. Inasmuch as the methods of that test were open to criticism, it seemed worth while to repeat the trial upon a more extended scale. Accordingly several tons of pomace were obtained from a near-by cider mill and ensiled for preservation. The results secured were as follows: 1. From one to three per cent less milk and butter was made when the pomace was fed than when corn silage was eaten. 2. The cows gave somewhat better milk on pomace than on silage. The difference amounted to about 0.20 per cent. 3. From three to four per cent more product was made on the unit of dry matter of the pomace ration than that of the silage ration. There seemed to be no ill effects arising from the feeding of fifteen pounds or less daily. It is but fair to say, however, that the milk of these seven cows was merged with that of the entire herd. Had pomace been fed to the entire herd in these quantities, it might have affected the quality of the milk or the butter. The present experiment does not afford data upon this point. It is expected to make observations thereon during the coming year.—New England Farmer.

Grindstone Water Drip.

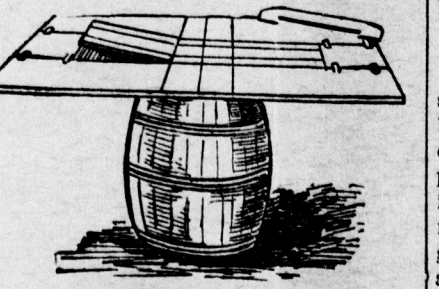
A grindstone water drip is convenient at this season when the stone is so much in use. Place it under a shady tree, mounted on a substantial, durable frame. Have a box cover just large enough to set over the upper half of the stone when not in use. A crank handle may be on one side the axle; a foot pedal on the other. For a water drip, place a box on one end, as shown at b, and on it set a pail or keg, c. In the lower part of keg, bore a hole and insert a goose quill. A drip may be regulated by plugging the end of the quill with a small pine stick, that is made to slip easily in and out, as at a. By drawing the stick out sufficiently the drip of the water may be regulated to suit, while the grindstone is being turned either by hand or foot. The quill should extend out so water will drop on the center of the stone, low down, near to the box.—C. H. Potter in Farm and Home.



Summer Soil Cultivation.
The method of summer soil cultivation for conserving the moisture in the soil brings results that are profitable. As a rule, such cultivation should be of the surface soil only, rarely more than two inches deep; but it should be remembered that this applies only to soils that have been well worked and plowed to a good depth before the seed was sown. A shallow plowed soil, or a field that is inclined to bake after heavy rains, needs more than the shallow soil cultivation, at least for a number of times after each rain. This plan may destroy some of the roots of the plants growing near the surface, but this is better than to permit the soil to remain hard for any considerable depth. Whenever the soil has been sufficiently loosened after it has become hard, then the shallow cultivation should be put in practice again. On the other hand, as first stated, the deeper cultivation should not be done unless the condition of the soil requires it.

Wool-Tying Box.
Abner Roach of Wayne County, Ind., sends Iowa Homestead a sketch of a wool-tying box and table he has been using for a number of years. It is self explanatory and any man who has tied up fleeces will readily observe how it is operated. The illustration shows one of the end pieces partly elevated to show how it raises when the tying is being performed. The whole table can rest on a barrel or anything handy for that purpose, and a tie stick is shown resting on one corner of the table which holds the sides up while tying is being done.

The Chinch Bug.
The Ohio Experiment Station reports that the chinch bug is especially fond of millet and similar grasses, and where wheat fields are infested, it will be well to sow a narrow strip of millet between them and other crops. A strip of millet two or three yards wide may be sown by the side of the corn field



A WOOL-TYING BOX.

next to infested wheat or oats, and when the bugs have taken possession of it the millet may be plowed under with a jointer plow and the ground harrowed and rolled, thus burying the bugs. Another method is to plow a deep furrow across their tracks, as they travel from field to field; the bugs in this furrow will have difficulty in getting out, and may then be killed by sprinkling them with kerosene emulsion. This may also be used where the bugs have attacked the outer rows of corn, using a spray pump and throwing it with sufficient force to wash them off the corn.

Varieties of Garden Plants.

In the year book for 1901, issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is stated that there were catalogued in 1900 no less than 685 nominal varieties of cabbage, 530 of lettuce, 500 of bush beans, 340 of sweet corn, 320 each of cucumbers and table beets, 255 of pole beans and almost as many others of other vegetables. Of course this includes many varieties which differ from others only by having the addition of a grower's name or some designation intended to be descriptive, as "improved," "early," "late," "large," or other addition which is intended to show a difference from the others under the old name. The department lately issued as a bulletin "A List of American Peppers," which enumerates 124 varieties. Among so many how may one learn to choose the best? Undoubtedly many of them differ in name only, and perhaps some growers use more care in selecting the seed stock or in keeping varieties pure than do others, and by the use of their name may desire to gain a reputation, but the above list might well be divided by ten, and still show all the different types, and probably all really desirable varieties.—American Cultivator.

Corn and Sorghum Crops.

While various crops are grown as catch crops in seasons when other food crops are short, it is generally considered that corn or sorghum or both are the most satisfactory. Both the ordinary field corn and sweet corn are sure crops, as a rule, for the seed may be sown even as late as this date and furnish much good feed before frost even in latitudes where it will not mature. Farmers should especially look into the merits of sweet corn as a catch crop; it develops more rapidly than field corn, and all stock are immensely fond of it, particularly if they have been used to field corn. Sorghum may be sown at this time and will be found generally satisfactory as a catch crop both in the matter of growth and in the resulting crop. Of course if one is more familiar with the growing of rye, millet or other grains as catch crops these will answer very well, but, under ordinary conditions, the chief reliance should be placed on corn.

United States First in Agriculture.

The fruit growing and gardening, purely domestic matters a hundred years ago, have now come to be great business enterprises, commanding millions of dollars of capital. Already North America is the greatest fruit-growing country in the world, practicing the most scientific and progressive methods. The flower-growing interest is itself an important source of national wealth. Where once we grew tomatoes in an amateurish way as a garden product we now grow them in blocks of hundreds of acres. So great have become the horticultural interests in this country that departments of horticulture have been established even in many small as well as the large schools. The generation to come will see the different branches of horticulture each in itself a department of the institution. The extent to which these special industries are singled out and emphasized measures the increasing importance of agriculture as a whole.—Country Life in America.

Chairs Choice Peach.

One of the newer peaches of real promise is Chairs Choice, shown in the illustration from the Rural New Yorker. It is large and handsome, deep, rich yellow in color, with a red cheek, and appears to be a regular and abundant bearer. Chairs Choice is now being planted freely in many peach growing districts and is regarded by those who know it best as well adapted to follow the indispensable Elberta. It is a better and handsomer peach and does not conflict with it in season. The trees are generally vigorous and healthy.

Pasture for Growing Hogs.

On every farm there is usually a small piece of grass land which may be fenced at small expense, and if it can be shaded in some manner such a plot will be just the place for the growing pigs. A portion of an old orchard may often be fixed in the manner suggested, and the pigs will thrive in such a place. If the grass growth is scanty try the plan of cutting grass from other portions and throwing it to the pigs. Keep them mainly on the usual summer rations given when in the pen and furnish all the fresh clean water placed in such a manner that they cannot get into it and wallow. This plan is a simple one, and easily carried out, and will result in more thrifty pigs than if kept in the pens during the warm weather.

A Point in Transplanting.

In transplanting such plants as the strawberry the fibrous roots should be spread out as much as possible, while the root of a taprooted plant, like cabbage, beet, etc., should be placed straight up and down and not bent upon itself.

Elastic Stockings.
Dirt is always unhealthy, so it should not be tolerated even in an elastic stocking, though that is not an article that can be sent to the wash. Clean it by rubbing it with a piece of flannel dipped in flour, heated as much as possible in the oven without browning it. Shake out the flour and repeat the process if necessary.

His Calamity.

Chapple—I knelt before her and asked her to be my wife.
Chollie—And she wept you?
Chapple—Ya-as.
Chollie—That was wough.
Chapple—Ya-as. I got my trousers bagged at the knees for nothing, bab Jove!

Then She Kissed Him.

"You have not kissed me," she pouted, "for fifteen minutes."
"I know it," he said. "I have a very sensitive tooth, which is liable to ache if I do."

"What do you mean, sir?"
"Why, you are so sweet, you know!"

All Agreed.

Krankleigh—Now! I don't like my new neighborhood at all. Every man on the street's a cad.

Sharpe—You don't say?

Krankleigh—Yes, and there's one man in particular who isn't fit to live there at all.

Sharpe—Strange; that's what all the other neighbors say.

In a Higher Position.

"Me darter Nora is goin' to marry Casey, that wurruks in the basement iv that buildin', but Oi do be tillin' her that she moight her looked higher!"

"Indade?"

"Yis. She cud hov hod Murphy, that wurruks on the top story iv that same skolscraper!"—Baltimore Herald.

What Puzzled Louis.
Louis Philippe was a wit. What he specially excelled in was the clinching of an argument, such as, for instance, his final remark on the death of Talleyrand. He had paid him a visit the day before. When the news of the prince's death was brought to him, he said, "Are you sure he is dead?" "Very sure, sire," was the answer. "Why, did not your majesty himself notice yesterday that he was dying?" "I did, but there is no judging from appearances with Talleyrand, and I have been asking myself for the last four and twenty hours what interest he could possibly have in departing at this particular moment."

Two Big Wedding Fees.

When Collis P. Huntington was married for the second time, Henry Ward Beecher performed the marriage ceremony. Huntington's first wife had been dead less than one year, and he desired the second marriage to be kept secret until his return from Europe. He gave Mr. Beecher a marriage fee of \$1,500. When Huntington returned some months later, he went through a public ceremony, and Beecher again officiated. He gave Beecher another fee of \$1,500. The great preacher had his humor aroused by this second fee. Turning to Huntington, he said, "Collis, I do wish you were a Mormon!"

An Appropriate Name.

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured, "but tell me why do they call you Manita?"
There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face.

"Evidently," she said as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the brush with clubs, "you do not know our favorite food."

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAFT, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Eat to live.
Don't worry.
Don't gossip.
School will reopen Monday.
You can't vote if you don't register.
Supervisor DeBenedetti was in town Monday.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday.
Ex-Supervisor Howard Tilton was in town Monday.

Burglars have been active at San Mateo the past week.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Catholic church.

Mrs. E. Vestey paid a visit to this place on Wednesday.

Mrs. Pratt died on Saturday. The funeral took place Monday.

Less than half the voters of this precinct are registered up to date.

The irrepressible and always jovial Mickey Griffin paid our town a visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. J. Vandenberg paid a visit on Tuesday to Mrs. Jack Vandenberg at Alameda.

Trade at home. Help your neighbor and keep your cash where you may see some of it again.

The French Laundry has again changed hands. Mrs. Marquise has sold the business to P. Arriere.

Mrs. C. S. Duer and children are spending a two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives at San Jose.

Robt. Dickinson, one of the old timers, who has been away for seven years, paid this town a visit on Wednesday.

The grading on the electric road from Baden to San Mateo is nearing a finish. The contractors have laid off a number of teams and men the past week.

Supervisor Eikerkottter has a contract to furnish rock for the roadbed of the electric road. Men and teams will begin delivering rock at San Bruno Monday.

There is a great deal of apathy among the voters of this precinct regarding registration. Less than half the vote of this precinct is registered up to this date.

The Land and Improvement Company on Sunday cleaned out the big water reservoir and gave the water mains and pipes a general overhauling and cleaning.

The Western Meat Company has installed a first-class electric lighting plant at the packing-house. The new plant was tested on Monday and works to perfection.

The election for a union high school at San Mateo for the three districts embracing San Mateo, Millbrae and Laguna, resulted in 150 votes for and two votes only against the proposed high school.

Madeline, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Josephine Pratt, expresses through the Enterprise her thanks to the good people of our town for their sympathy and aid in her recent bereavement.

A new time card is in process of preparation for the Coast Division. No orders concerning the proposed changes have as yet issued from headquarters, however.—Leader, San Mateo.

Parents wishing to start children six years of age or over, should send them to school on Monday, August 14th, so that they may get a fair start in their respective classes.

H. R. PAINTON, Principal.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mr. Peter Lachele proved himself a good neighbor, citizen and Christian last week. Mr. Lachele spent two entire days in raising money for and in looking after the burial of the late Mrs. Pratt. After paying the funeral expenses Mr. Lachele had a few dollars left which he used to purchase some clothing for the dead woman's daughter.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Monday morning G. Parra, a rancher near Halfmoon Bay, engaged in an altercation at Byrnes store with F. Valles, driver of one of the Francis freight teams, and during the occurrence Parra fired a shot at Valles. The bullet failed of its mark, however, lodging in the floor. Parra was arrested later in the day and is now in the county jail.—Leader, San Mateo.

Mrs. Jack Stettler, formerly of this place and now a resident of Bouldin Island, announces the engagement of her eldest daughter, Miss Jessie G. Woodville, on her eighteenth birthday, to Mr. Miles W. Beck, a young business man of Oakland. The people of this town will receive this bit of news with much pleasure. Miss Woodville made many friends here who hold her and her family in high esteem.

BALL THIS EVENING.

The ladies of Vella Flora Circle No. 368, Women of Woodcraft, will give their Fourth Annual Ball at Armour Pavilion this evening. Music by Warren's orchestra. Refreshments served at the hall. Admission, 50 cents; ladies free.

DEATH OF MRS. DAVID.

On Wednesday morning, July 30th, after a protracted illness at the home of her son, George David, in this town, died claimed Mrs. Mary Ann David at the advanced age of 69 years and six months. The funeral took place from the home of George David on July 31st. Cremation at Odd Fellows' Cemetery, San Francisco.

THE FIELD DAY ON SEPT. 9TH.

A meeting of all interested in the athletic tournament and race meet to be given by the Athletic Club at Hobart's track on September 9th will be held on Saturday evening next at the club rooms.

A number of races are assured, and others will follow. The races practically decided upon and the entries are as follows:

Half-mile dash, horses to carry 130 pounds. Entries are E. Turner's bay horse, T. Levy's bay gelding, W. Britt's sorrel mare. Entries close August 31st.

Quarter-mile dash, horses 14.2 or under, to carry 150 pounds. Entries are J. Dyer's bay pony and W. W. Casey's bay pony.

Three-quarter-mile trotting, best two in three. Entries are Jno. Kenner's bay stallion, K. O'Grady's bay gelding, Jno. Belcher's bay mare.

Three-quarter-mile trotting, best two in three. Entries, W. F. Herbst's Billy H. W. W. Casey's pacing mare, W. O. Booth's "Black Wilkes."

Further entries may be sent to D. W. Donnelly, San Mateo.

A special wheel race is being arranged between two Bay City and two Garden City wheelmen, men to ride five laps for points, points made by crossing tape in lead each lap. Walter De Mara will be one of the riders.—Leader, San Mateo.

MILLBRAE NOTES.

From San Mateo Leader.

Sixteen votes were recorded in favor of high school bonds. None against.

George Gouzenes has bought the Hansler property, one mile north of town. He expects shortly to make some improvements.

Work on the electric railroad is going ahead very fast. Track-laying through here will begin next week.

Extensive repairs are being made to the conservatories on the D. O. Mills place.

The Sunset saloon has changed its name and is now known to patrons as the "Royal Arch." Frank Stevens has succeeded M. C. Lemos as proprietor.

The Misses Fannie McNulty and Lavina Jenevein are very happy over the receipt of their diplomas received from the County Board of Education. Both are exceedingly bright young ladies, and will be heard from in educational circles later along.

A HAPPY WEDDING.

On Wednesday last Mr. John McConvey and Miss Julia Tracy were united in marriage at St. Michael's Church, Ocean View, by the Rev. Father Cooper. The bridesmaid was Miss Lillian Coleman of San Mateo, and the best man Mr. Hall of San Carlos. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the happy couple, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the pastoral residence. The bride is a niece of Father Cooper, and formerly resided in this city. The groom has been connected with the Spring Valley pumping station at San Carlos for some years. Upon their return from a honeymoon trip to Monterey they will reside in Belmont. A host of friends unite in wishing them all possible happiness.—Leader, San Mateo.

COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

The Southern Pacific Company and connections will place in effect in the months of September and October one-way second-class colonist rates for California common points as follows: At \$25 from Missouri river points, Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; at \$25 from Houston, Texas; at \$30 from St. Louis; at \$30 from New Orleans; at \$31 from Peoria; at \$33 from Chicago; with corresponding rates from points further East. Stopovers will be allowed at the principal points in California.

THE OPEN GAME SEASON.

Game may be killed or taken in San Mateo county between the following dates:

Trout—April 1 to November 1.
Deer—August 1 to September 1.
Doves—August 1 to February 1.
Ducks—October 1 to February 1.
Quail—November 1 to February 1.
Rail—October 15 to November 15.
Shooting rail from boats at high tide prohibited.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican County Committee, consisting of C. B. Spivale, B. F. Cooper, W. J. Martin, Frank Campbell and Henry Dearborn, met last Thursday in Redwood City. Only matters pertaining to the State Convention were considered.

The Committee allotted two delegates to the First township, two to the Second, two to the Third, one to the Fourth and one to the Fifth. The Primary election will be held on August 12th and each township will vote for its own delegates.

In the First township the Judges and Inspectors appointed were as follows: Millbrae precinct—P. F. Roberts, judge; R. J. McNulty, Judge; J. Conover, inspector. Polls at Roberts' Hall.

Baden precinct—J. L. Wood, judge; C. T. Connolly, Judge; C. L. Kauffmann, inspector. Polls at Court Room.

Colma precinct—John Biggio, judge; Peter Faber, judge; James F. Rogers, inspector. Polls at White House.

A full text of the call for Primary election will be published in the Enterprise as soon as same is prepared by the Committee.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1902:

Arthur Wesley, 2; Benner, Thos.; Draper, E. P.; Gibbons, Miss D.; Gleason, Patrick; Mass, James; McMahon, J. B. 2; McCabe, Patrick; Meyer, F. C.; Meagher, Dan; Miles, Mrs. M.; Raphael, Hugh; Ray, Curtis; Rommel, Fred; Thomas, Ed; Wilder, Mrs. Katie.

Foreign—Dickson, Sandy; Miles, Mrs. Mary J.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

FOR SALE.

Bedstead and washstand. Inquire of Mrs. Geo. Dreisse.

TRADING IN FAR-OFF SAMOA.

Youngsters Display Great Shrewdness in Driving a Bargain.

Two youngsters in dirty lavalavas come and sit on the veranda, waiting until the trader finishes his breakfast. They keep up a constant chatter as children do the world around; they explain to one another out of their ignorance what the white man does with all the strange gear about his room. Time is no object to them; not for any Samoan does time exist. They could be content thus waiting for hours.

When the trader has finished his corned beef or his salmon, when he has chopped the navy plug on the corner of the table, and has broken it fine for his pipe by grinding it in his left palm with the ball of his right thumb, when his pipe is alight, he is willing to traffic with small customers. Take this as a sample of native speech and native custom:

"What is it, then, that you two want," he asks in the native speech, "that you sit on my portico beginning at sunrise and ending at all day?"

"Oh, Apa, it is thus, and we two will declare the truth to thy highness." "Use not the high-sounding words of the talk of chiefs; call me not excellency nor yet highness, for by that I know you two are come to beg. That thing do you two tell what you want, and quickly."

"Oh, Apa, smooth out the wrinkles from thy heart, but listen. In the insignificant hut of the family of us two there is tobacco, and we two have plucked the dry leaves of the banana. But there is not fire. That thing have we two come to ask of thy excellency, afford to us two the fire-scratcher, just one box, for great is the poverty of the family of us two."

"Oh, pig-faced, it is the lie, and you two come to beg, it is true. It is right that you two buy fire-scratchers; I do not give away the articles of wealth, lest I, too, become poor, while you two have all things."

"Thou knowest, oh, Apa, the great poverty of all this Samoa, and that we two are poor people and of no account. We have not wherewith to buy. But because great is the love of us two to thy excellency we two give to thee the loving gift of the fruit of the hen, one."

"Not so is it true, dirt and pigs. If you two love me, you give me fruit of the hen, two. Give them now to me and my black-boy thing shall look through them at the sun, and he shall spin them on this floor, and he shall float them in water, lest they be bad."

"Oh, Apa, thou art wise to drive a hard bargain, and Samoans are foolish. Here, then, are these two fruits of the hen; now give us two the box of fire-scratchers."—Lippincott's.

AVERAGE AGE OF DOGS.

Probably About Ten Years, Although Many Live Much Longer.

The age to which a dog lives in the ordinary course is always a somewhat interesting subject, especially at the present time, when so much is done in the way of breeding for early maturing. For instance, we have both collies and fox terriers becoming bench champions before they are well out of their puppyhood, but it is sad to say that in a majority of such cases the over-shown dog afterward rapidly degenerates or dies an early death. A correspondent writes to the Field of the death of his fox terrier at the advanced age of 18 years, having been born in 1884. He was either a son of a grandson of Brokenhurst Joe, his late owner does not know which. This is no doubt a case of unusual longevity; but instances of dogs living to 14 and 15 years are common. Dr. Leeney recorded the death of a dog of Lord Ogilvie at 23 years old, it arising from an accident; while W. L. Little-Geach about the same time mentioned two of his own dogs, one of which was then living, hard on 20 years old; the other had died when just over that age.

The well known fox terrier Belgrave Joe was born July 31, 1868, and died Jan. 13, 1888, while another aged terrier was one of a working stamp which came from George Carter, of the Bedale, born in January, 1880, and died Feb. 13, 1900. In several of the above well-authenticated cases of longevity death either arose from accident or was brought about by the owner owing to the growing feebleness of the poor creature. No mean can be struck as to the average age of the ordinary dog, but this might be taken at 10 years as he is now.—Pall Mall Gazette.

His "Gorge."

Not only is slang a menace to him who would speak good English, says a New England minister, but a knowledge of it prepares many pitfalls for the feet of the unwisely wise.

He tells, as a case in point, of a conversation he overheard between his son, aged twelve, and his daughter, aged sixteen. The family had spent the autumn in the White Mountains, and the two young people were exchanging reminiscences.

"O Fred," said the girl, with clasped hands, "do you remember that gorge in Jefferson?"

"Remember it! I should think I did!" said the boy, with enthusiasm. "You mean the day we got there? It seemed to me it was the best dinner I ever ate in my life. I was so hungry!"

Valuable Pearl Is Found.

A pearl fisher of West Australia named Broome has found a pearl whose value is estimated at £15,000.

Japanese Engagement Rings. Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash.

Some men give their friends sure-thing tips on the principle that misery loves company.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

The following dates having reference to the general election of 1902 may be of interest to voters:

REGISTRATION.

January 2, 1902—Registration commences.
September 24—Registration closes.
October 9—All transfers from one precinct to another cease.

NOMINATIONS—TIME OF FILING.
Party—Between September 5 and September 25.
Independent—Between September 5 and October 6.

DUTY OF COUNTY CLERK.

October 7—Must send list of nominations to Secretary of State.
October 20—Must send list of nominations to county committee.

VACANCIES.

October 15—Last day to fill vacancy on ticket.
Last day to withdraw from ticket.

OFFICERS AND POLLING PLACES
September 29—Supervisors appoint election officers; Supervisors designate polling places.

PRINTING INDEX.

October 30—County Clerk sends the copy of supplemental index to the printer.

PROCLAMATION.

October 25—Publish proclamation for ten days.

SAMPLE BALLOTS.

October 25—Commence mailing.
October 31—Finish mailing.

DAY OF ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 4, 1902.
Polls open at 6 a. m. Close 5 p. m.

CANVASS RETURNS.

November 10—Supervisors commence to canvass the returns and continue daily until completed.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

NOTICE.

For Sale—Two cottages near the Postoffice. Four large rooms, hall, large pantry and bath each. Hot and cold water, electric bells. Size of lot, 50x140 feet. Will be sold if taken soon for \$2500. For the lot and two houses. For terms and particulars call on or address C. L. Benjamin, No. 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., or E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Good improved business lot. Pays good interest on price asked. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

FOR SALE.

Lot 50x140, with cottage of four rooms, bath, basement, laundry, etc. For price and terms apply to Mrs. H. M. Hawkins.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at strong prices and are not plentiful.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 10¢@10½¢; 2d quality, 8¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7¢@7½¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½¢; thin Cows, 4¢@6¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 6¢@6½¢; over 250 to 300 lbs, 6¢@6½¢; rough, heavy hogs, 4¢@5¢.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3½¢@4¢; ewes, 3¢@3½¢; Spring Lambs, 4¢@4½¢.

CATTLE—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5¢@5½¢; over 250 lbs, 4¢@4½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7¢@7½¢; second quality, 6¢@6½¢; first quality cows and heifers, 6¢@6½¢; second quality, 5¢; third quality, 4¢@5¢.

VEAL—Large, 7¢@8¢; small, good, 9¢@10¢; common, 6¢@7¢.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 7¢@8¢; light, 6¢@7¢; Heavy Ewes, 7¢@7½¢; Light Ewes, 6¢@7¢; Spring Lambs, 9¢@10¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 10¢@10½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 15¢@16¢; picnic hams, 10¢; Atlanta ham, 11¢; New York, shoulder, 10¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17¢@18¢; light S. C. bacon, 17¢; med. bacon, clear, 13¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 13¢@14¢; clear, light bacon, 14¢; clear ex. light bacon, 15¢.

BEER—Extra Family, bbl, \$13.50; do, hf-bbl, \$7.00; Family, bbl, \$13.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 11¢@12¢; do, light, 12¢; do, Bellies, 12¢@12½¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$24.00; hf-bbls, \$12.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4.00; do, kits, \$1.00.

LARD—Prices are as follows:
Tcs. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Cal pure 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
In 3-lb tins the price on each is ¼¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.85; 1s \$1.55; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.35; 1s, \$1.25.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Assets, \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

"Crusader"

UP-TO-DATE

\$3.50 Shoe



SOLE AGENTS

DEBENEDETTI & MONTEVALDO

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Read locals.

Walter F. Bailey
Painting and
Decorating

In all its Branches.

104 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.
SURGEON, W. M. CO.

Office Hours—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,
San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

Beer & Ice
—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,
United States, Chicago,
Willows and

South San Francisco.

BREWERIES

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

TOPICS

Truth never dodges up an alley, no matter whom it meets.

Few officeholders ever resign and few politicians ever reform.

Every time a lazy man looks at the clock the day becomes longer.

Men who prevaricate are just as little appreciated as the ordinary liars.

It is almost impossible for a man to go ahead after he is sure he's right.

A wise man looks into things for the purpose of enabling him to size up the outlook.

What a brilliant lot we should be if every man was half as smart as he thinks he is!

It is always cowardly to speak ill of a man behind his back, and it is often dangerous to say it to his face.

Many a rapid youth finds it easier to contest his father's will after the old man is dead than while he is on earth.

A Kansas spiritualist claims to be able to materialize the Angel Gabriel. But who cares as long as the horn is omitted?

There are several kinds of talking machines on the market, but none of them can hold a candle to those in evidence at an old-fashioned sewing circle.

Lord Wolseley says he thinks American soldiers are the best in the world. His predecessors of some one hundred and twenty years ago were persuaded into a like opinion.

A German military balloon was struck by lightning and its navigator precipitated to the earth. If this sort of thing keeps up aerial navigation will soon become as dangerous as automobilism is for the pedestrian.

The toiling newspaper paragrapher qualifies his delight over peace in South Africa by the mournful thought that the good old Missouri mule joke will henceforth be a mighty hard one to work off on the reading public.

London brokers are wearing a badge bearing the words: "Permit bearer to walk about the earth. Pierpont." They think it's a joke, but are likely to wake up some morning and find that it is only another truth in the form of a jest.

Some societies are better than others. One of the good ones was organized in New York about two years ago to instruct the children in the tenement districts in the care of domestic animals. Already it has twenty-five chapters in the city, the members of which attend meetings where they talk about animals, and tell how they have helped those in distress. If there were more such societies, the work of the organizations of adults for the prevention of cruelty would be considerably decreased. It is good for the animals to be cared for, but it is better for the children to learn consideration for all living things.

"How much is it worth?" is a characteristic Yankee question. Light has been thrown on the value of a new commodity by the recent settlement by a certain railroad of a claim for damages. The claim was that of a charming young woman and was brought for the destruction or serious disfigurement of her nose. There seems to have been a wide difference of opinion as to the value of beauty as represented in a nose. The railroad originally thought that \$2,000 was about the right figure. The attorney for the heroine (she was a heroine in allowing her nose to act as witness in its battered condition) thought that \$75,000 was not too high a price. The compromise arrived at was \$18,000, and all the expenses of "nurses, doctors and specialists." Now one wishes to know whether a nose ranks higher in the beauty-market than any other feature. Would a chin be worth \$10,000 or \$25,000? An eye has value as an ornament and also as an instrument. What about the price to be set on a smooth and rounded cheek? And would it be profane to speculate on the market quotation of a dimple?

The report that certain great railroads intend to reduce the running time of their fast trains between Chicago and New York to twenty hours naturally revives speculation concerning the possibilities of transcontinental travel. The move, it is said, "is another step in the direction of bringing the two coasts at least a day nearer together," and the inference that such a gain in time will be made ultimately is by no means unreasonable. Roughly speaking, twenty hours from New York to Chicago would mean an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. It might probably be increased to fifty miles an hour, and the total time might be thus reduced to eighteen hours, but the greatest saving would have to be made in the connections in Chicago and in the rate of speed westward. The lines from Chicago to the Pacific coast fall considerably below forty miles an hour with their fastest trains, and though they have an admirable service now there can be no question about their ability to increase their speed to an average that would accomplish the desired result in spite of the fact that they have a great deal of

hard mountain climbing to do. For they operate long stretches of track which admit of as great a speed as can be attained anywhere in the world. If the traffic promises to be profitable enough the trains will be put on as a matter of course, and the necessary connections will be made with the East.

Connecticut farmers discovered some time ago that birds were their friends, and secured the passage of laws to prevent their wanton destruction. Furthermore, they saw that the laws were enforced. Some of the farmers even set out cherry and mulberry trees, expecting that the fruit would attract to their fields birds which would eat the bugs and worms that injured their crops. This spring the result of the past few years' care were apparent, and flocks of a hundred robins were not uncommon. As the season advanced other birds appeared in large numbers and were welcomed. It is an old error to suppose that birds are the farmers' enemies. No doubt sometimes they injure the crops; but usually they attack the insect pests. Thirty robins will keep five acres of potatoes free from bugs. The meadow lark, instead of hurting a clover field, eats grasshoppers in clover time. The bluebird, phoebe, brown thrasher, kingbird, house-wren and catbird are insect-eaters, and by their services in the field more than pay for the small amount of fruit they take to vary their diet. The Connecticut experience has been duplicated in other States. The birds were first foolishly driven away; then the crops suffered, and laws had to be passed forbidding the killing of birds. The Audubon societies have done much to enlarge popular knowledge, and now it is not uncommon to see people feeding birds in order to invite them. A few crumbs thrown out of the house every day will soon attract them, and no town resident with a small garden would find any other hospitality so profitable as that which he might bestow on a family of robins or bluebirds.

The evolution of the abandoned farms into something better and more profitable than they ever were before has become a noticeable feature in the rural sections of New England. The Boston Transcript calls attention to the change in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where abandoned farms a few years ago were so numerous that it was feared the western part of the State in some sections would soon be depopulated. In place of that "there has been a record-breaking period of construction of street railways. The erection of big and modern hotels has been noteworthy. A large number of new industries of a minor importance have been inaugurated. In many cases the former abandoned farms have become summer residences for those who have plenty of money to spend and who are anxious to spend it. The advent of the summer boarder has caused the desert of the last decade to bloom as a rose garden. The abandoned farmhouse has now become a summer cottage, whose picturesque delights the trained eye of an artist." All this is but the natural outcome of the movements of social summer life. Originally the season lasted only from June until September and the seashore was the favorite resort. Gradually the rush for investments became so great that nearly all available sites on the New England shore from Stonington to Eastport have been taken up, as well as the islands near shore. Those that are left are held at such high figures that only millionaires can purchase and improve them. Little by little the summer cottages have been pushed farther inland, and as the season has now been extended from September, when the seaside resorts close, to Thanksgiving time, and the social locality changed from the shore to the hills, there has been a steadily increasing demand for these "abandoned farms" as autumn residences and summer residences alike. Not a few of them also have been bought for golf links and the old farmhouses turned into clubhouses. Thus what was at one time a serious problem has been most happily solved, and those who have been lucky enough, after moving away to the cities or elsewhere, to hold on to their land will make handsome profits. The worn-out old farm has more than once proved to be a bonanza.

Lost by a Toy Balloon.
Diamonds and other jewels have been lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in none more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a diamond brooch was snatched from the owner's dress and left somewhere on the great plains.

A young woman was traveling by rail through Kansas. At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment, and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

The jewel was so valuable that the young woman offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys scoured the plains for days in all directions, but without success.

We have noticed that no one is so eloquent over the attention we owe the graves of the dead as the man who has a monument or flowers to sell.

THE PRECIOUS PANAMA.

North American Craze for Hats Keeps South America Busy.

The Panama hat craze is probably the most expensive fashion ever adopted by men. Lyman J. Gage is said to have paid \$500 for a hat—enough to pay for a trip to Europe or to keep a young man in college a whole year. King Edward gave up \$400 for his, and Jean de Reszke reached the top notch—he paid \$600.

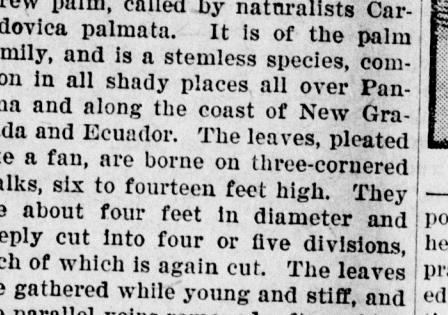
These figures are of course away above the average, but no Panama worth wearing can be had for less than \$25. If you aim to have a hat that may be tucked away in a vest pocket like a lead pencil or slipped through a finger ring you must be in the coupon-clipping class. Nevertheless, in spite of these figures, Panama hats are being sent from South America in ship loads, and about half the population of Ecuador and hundreds of persons in other South American countries are engaged in supplying the demand.



A TYPICAL HAT MAKERS' HUT.

plying luxuries for the men of Yankeeedom.

Before 1807 all of these hats were of the shapeless sombrero shape, with a crease across the top of the crown. The shape has been improved, but the method of making the hats is the same as it was many years ago, when they received the name "Panama" because they began to come by way of that place to the United States and other distant countries. The material used in the making of Panama hats is the screw palm, called by naturalists *Carludovica palmata*. It is of the palm family, and is a stemless species, common in all shady places all over Panama and along the coast of New Granada and Ecuador. The leaves, pleated like a fan, are borne on three-cornered stalks, six to fourteen feet high. They are about four feet in diameter and deeply cut into four or five divisions, each of which is again cut. The leaves are gathered while young and stiff, and the parallel veins removed, after which



HOW BANANAS ARE PACKED.

they are split into shreds, but not separated at the stalk end, and immersed in boiling water for a short time and bleached in the sun.

These strands are about a yard long and about a half inch wide. Before they are ready for the braider they are rolled from either edge and become round, and then they are again pressed flat and are ready for the weaver. In order to work the material it must be dipped into water every few minutes. If this is not done the strands become brittle and break. A hat to command a high price must be perfect, and in order that it may be so and have no loose strand, no broken part, the weavers never work in the hot hours of the day, and many of them do their weaving only at night, by candle light.

A first-class hat usually takes about six months to make. The value of a hat depends entirely upon its texture and pliability. One that costs \$500, for example, should be so closely woven as to appear practically smooth to the naked eye. It is, of course, made in one piece, and if the owner has not been cheated he should be able to squeeze his hat through a finger ring. But a hat capable of this treatment is about as rare as a blue diamond.

The craze for Panamas began last year, and since then the Panama hat industry has become more lucrative than any other in that part of South America adjoining the isthmus, and with the prospects of making a fortune in a few years many planters have abandoned the raising of coffee and rice. The mountain passes of the Andes, from Chimborazo northward, teem day and night with large columns of pack mules and ox carts bearing their precious burden to Panama. The streets of Panama itself are flanked with the establishments of hat brokers, and half the city is engaged one way or the other in helping to further this American "craze."

Hopeful Woman.
"Woman is naturally more hopeful than man."

"Yes, there's my wife, for instance; for years past every time she has had occasion to buy fish she has asked the dealer if they were fresh, hoping, I suppose, that some day he'll say 'no.'"
—Philadelphia Press.

His Private View.
Wederly—Here's an item about a man who kept his bank account in his wife's name.

Mrs. Wederly—That's as it should be. All men are not fools.

Wederly—Of course not, my dear. There are still a few old bachelors left.
—Chicago News.

Every woman who is a victim of the afternoon party habit is also a victim of the sick headache habit. Cake and salads, and sick headache, are cousins.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENTS.

This Colossal Structure Was Erected at Ephesus, Asia Minor—Was 220 Years in Building, and Has Stood for Several Centuries.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancients. Ephesus was a city of Asia Minor, thirty-eight miles from Smyrna, founded by Ephesus, son of Croesus, and first peopled by Carians and Lelleges, Islanders of Asia Minor. It became great, the trade emporium of the east, and was called the "Eyes of Asia." The original object of worship for its inhabitants was a small statue of Diana, a beautiful goddess, made of ebony, and sculptured by Canathias.

Diana, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, to whom many temples were dedicated, was a virgin dedicated to perpetual celibacy. To avoid the society of men she devoted herself to the chase and other sports, and she contrived to have with her a number of other virgins who had also abjured marriage. She wore a crescent on her head, carried a quiver and was attended by dogs. She was of the loftier style of feminine beauty. Her limbs were bare, her feet covered with buckskin as worn by the huntresses of the ancients, and her



TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.

power extended over heaven, earth and hell. Ephesus liked her because its prayers to Diana were generally granted. When she failed to answer, the natives tried Christianity, which yielded better results.

The Renowned Temple.
To give the statue of Diana, which was something of a miracle worker, the prominence it deserved, the Ephesians resolved to erect a gorgeous temple wherein the goddess could be safely placed. So they planned and carried forward an imposing pile, which was completed during the reign of Servius Tullius, 400 B. C. This temple was destroyed by fire. A second one, surpassing in size and splendor the first, was begun thirty years after the original was leveled. This was partially burned soon after its completion, and on the notable day Socrates was poisoned. It was restored with a grandeur surpassing anything previously expended upon it. Then for a third time fire razed it to the ground. This conflagration occurred on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, 356 B. C. The incendiary was Erastus, a publicist, who confessed the deed and said the reason was to gain immortality. He was promptly executed. Its restoration was not allowed to slumber. On even grander lines was it to be reared, excelling anything ever attempted by man. To its rebuilding the pagan world contributed most generously.

The site had a morass and required an enormous foundation for the superstructure. This was so extensive that it needed as much money for the building below ground as for that above. The building was 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and its roof supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each pillar being 60 feet high and weighing 350 tons, and each the gift of a king. Within the temple was so large that 40,000 persons could be accommodated standing. White marble was used for the temple at the approaches. In its ornamentation cedar, cypress, different colored marbles and gold were employed lavishly. So much stone was needed for the building that all the quarries were exhausted for miles around the city. All told, it was 220 years in building. The interior was magnificently adorned.

When Xerxes, the Persian King, overran Asia Minor he laid waste every idol temple except that which sheltered Diana at Ephesus. He was so greatly impressed with its noble architecture and its magnitude that he ordered it spared. He, however, carried off some of the treasure he found inside, but spared the figured goddess.

The city, however, which had grown great by the millions of pilgrims attracted to it by the statue of Diana, was captured and sacked by the Goths 262 A. D., and the great temple destroyed. From this on Ephesus declined until it was a mere collection of huts, and has long since disappeared from view. Even its site was for long a mystery, but explorations made recently have unearthed its whereabouts. Not only the city, but the remains of the great temple have been found 22 feet below the present surface, pieces of which can now be seen in the British museum.

Its Christian Epoch.
Ephesus, after the destruction of the temple, gave up idolatry for Christianity. St. Paul first preached to the Ephesians and St. Mark and St. John co-operated with him and with wonderful success. Three Christian churches were erected by these apostles

in the city. Finally the country was overrun by the Mohammedans and the Ephesians were obliged to adopt the faith of Mahomet or be put to death. A few stood out, but the many yielded before the sword, and Christianity was extinguished. Desolation and misery were its lot thereafter, and decay set in and continued until Ephesus was no more. Where it stood bats and owls, snakes and lizards now hold sway. A few heaps of stones are all that remain of the once proud metropolis. Even the sea has receded from the scene of desolation, and in its place is a pestilential morass covered with mud and rushes, where once ships laden with the merchandise of every country found anchorage. The poison from this swamp quickly prostrates anyone who ventures near during six months of the year. Goats and cows thrive there, but nothing else. Utter desolation marks the ruins, and the visitor is glad to get away after a brief inspection of the sunken city.

HE WASN'T LIKE ENOCH ARDEN.

After Twenty-five Years Gilman Made Wife Leave Her Other Husband.

After a separation of twenty-five years J. A. Gilman and his wife are to begin life anew in Frankford, Pa. They were married twenty-eight years ago. New York was their home for a while, and then, two years after their marriage, Gilman went to Doylestown to work. He disappeared. Four years' search brought no light as to his whereabouts. After that time a letter came to his wife which said that her husband had died in an asylum for the insane.

Mrs. Gilman married Henry Daubert of Emaus, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them, and they lived there until a few days ago. Then Gilman, long forgotten, reappeared. Mrs. Daubert recognized him and begged him to go away and let her die in peace beneath the roof of her second husband's home. Gilman, unlike the Enoch Arden of fiction, refused. He said she was still his wife, and insisted upon her leaving Daubert and going with him. The law was with him, and the woman—she is 61—parted sorrowfully from the man she had loved for twenty-five years and made ready to come to Philadelphia.

Gilman's own story is equally strange. He really was in an asylum, he says, and while there he received a legacy of \$50,000 from a relative in Camden. He was discharged then, but his mind was blank until a few years ago. He began the search for his wife. He could not even remember where they had lived. Finally, however, he recalled the number of his Masonic lodge and through that traced out his old life. He is 63 years old and broken in health. Daubert is also old and feeble, and is said to be broken-hearted at the loss of his wife.—Philadelphia Times.

SIMMS' WAR MOTOR.

New Engine of Destruction Unearthed at Crystal Palace.

A demonstration of a war engine of destruction, the Simms war motor car, was recently given at the Crystal Palace, England. The car, which is primarily designed for coast defense, is protected by a covering of bullet-proof armor, flattened at the sides, and hav-



THE SIMMS WAR MOTOR.

ing a ram at each end. A 20-horsepower four-cylinder petroleum engine propels the car at a speed not exceeding six miles an hour. Its armament consists of two pomps and two automatic quick-firing guns; it carries 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and sufficient fuel for a 500-mile run. It is 28 feet long.

Solving the Cryptogram.

"I can't make it out at all," said Mrs. Meddergrass, after an hour's study of the letter her husband had brought home from the postoffice.

"Seems to be from some one who knows us, though," commented Mr. Meddergrass, taking the letter in his hand and peering at it curiously.

"Oh, yes, it does that," said his wife. "I can understand what it sez, all right an' clear enough. It speaks o' all the family an' about the things in the house and all that, but I do declare I don't know nobody o' the name that's signed to it. Who on earth's Lyzzye Marye Wyggyns, anyhow?"

"Looks like some furriner to me," mused Mr. Meddergrass, weighing the letter meditatively on his fingers. Suddenly he slapped his thigh and exclaimed, "Tell ye who 'tis. It's our niece, Mary Liz Wyggyns—she that is off to boardin' school this winter. By jing! I reckon she's took on some o' the newfangled ways o' spellin' names."

Clear Out of the Swim.

Colonel Dobbs—Dear me! How time goes by! I don't know any of these young people getting married nowadays.

Major Hobbs—I'm worse off than that—I don't know any of these older people who are getting divorced.—Puck.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Soliloquy—"This is a hard world," said Deacon Flapp, as he stepped off the car backward.—Chicago Daily News.

so closely?" Small Boy—"Mamma said that your hat was enough to make a dog laugh, and I wanted to see him do it."—Tit-Bits.

Old Mr. Riche—"What proof have I that you will make my daughter a good husband?" Suitor—"Look at your own bank account, sir!"

In the Way—"What's the matter with Walker?" "Run down." "Over-work?" "No, under automobile."—Philadelphia Press.

"I had a proposal last night and refused it." "You are always thinking of the welfare of others, aren't you, dear?"—Ohio State Journal.

At a meeting of engine drivers the following toast was offered: "To our mothers—the only faithful tenders, who never misplaced a switch."—Tit-Bits.

So He Waited.—Stylish Lady Visitor (to small boy, while waiting for hostess to come down)—"What is the matter with Pido, that you are watching him?"

A Jewel.—Betzer—"Why do you have iron bars in front of your kitchen windows and door?" Shemster—"To prevent the escape of the cook."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Eastside—"That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before?" Miss Westside—"No, I think not; I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this season."

Her System.—He—"Mrs. Wise seems to understand how to manage her husband pretty well. She—Yes. She lets him have her own way in everything."—Life.

Her Charity.—Jack—"Was the church garden party a success?" Julia—"Well, I worked hard enough. I ate ice cream with every young man on the grounds."—Detroit Free Press.

"The Joneses, I hear, have left town suddenly. Have you heard anything to explain their disappearance?" "Yes; I believe it was due to their trying to keep up appearances."

Alas.—Willy (over his natural history)—"Papa, what species of animals in this country are becoming rapidly extinct?" Papa—"Buffaloes and naval heroes, my son."—Puck.

Suburban—"This is shameful! I'll not stand that cook's insolence a moment longer. As soon as I get to New York I'll ring her up on the telephone and discharge her."—Judge.

"Who is the hero of this piece?" asked the man who was coming out of the theater. And the manager thoughtfully replied: "The man who is putting up the money."—Washington Star.

Minnie—"Myrtilla is really and truly our champion golfer." Mabel—"Nonsense!" Minnie—"Oh, yes, she is. She has never yet made a round of the links without getting a proposal."—Ex.

There are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every public question, as because there are two sides to every office, viz., the inside and the outside.—Life.

Her First Thought.—Mr. Reeder—"I see by the newspapers the Adventists predict that the world will come to an end next Friday." Mrs. Reeder—"Oh, dear, and I have nothing to wear!"—Ohio State Journal.

Not a Powder Magazine.—"Did your investigation of volcanic phenomenon lead to any practical conclusion?" "It did," answered the popular scientist. "What is it?" "A check from a magazine."—Washington Star.

"And so you have a little baby at your house. Is it a boy or a girl?" asked a neighbor. "Mamma thinks it's a boy, but I believe it'll turn out a girl. It's always crying about nothing," answered the little boy.—Tit-Bits.

Exclusiveness to Be Maintained.—Ping—"Are Mrs. De Style's entertainments very exclusive?" Pong—"Well, I should say so; she has just made application to have the conversation of her guests copyrighted."—Baltimore Herald.

Jack—"It is mighty hard to be the son of a self-made millionaire." Tom—"Why so?" Jack—"A fellow can't decide whether to go into business and live up to his father's reputation, or go into society and live it down."—Town Topics.

"See here," said Colonel Winders, angrily, "your reporter promised to print all I said at the banquet last night." "Well," replied the editor. "Well, he printed only a few lines, although my speech was quite a long effort." "Yes, but you didn't say much."—Philadelphia Press.

"Johnnie," called the mother, "I want you to go to the store for me." "Wait a second, maw," replied the youth, who was absorbed in a five-cent volume; "Pepperholy Pete has thirty-seven injuns to kill, an' it'll only take him about two minutes."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

White—"It's funny that it is usually men and women who are unattractive who do the marrying in this world." Black—"What do you mean by that?" White—"Why, when a couple weds, the lady's friends are quite unable to see what he could find in her, and the man's friends are puzzled to understand what she could see in him."—Boston Transcript.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Mischief. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

Got His Answer.

"While on a trip through the south soon after the civil war," said a Chicago man, "I stopped overnight at the little town of Warrenton, N. C. The next morning, strolling around looking the place over, I met a countryman who greeted me with a 'Howdy?' and 'passed the time of day' most cordially. I was considerably taken aback when I noticed that he was barefooted, and I ventured to ask him if it was the custom of the country for the men to go without shoes. He answered, with a drawl, 'Waal, some on us does, but most on us 'tends to our own business.'"

"Medicine," says a little girl to her playmate, "is something that makes you be careful not to catch cold again."

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 22 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Before admiring a girl's hands, because they are soft and white, ask to see her mother's.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

That which some people call repair tea is really back talk.

Avoid colds by drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

When you see a woman who says she loves to entertain her husband's kin, she is either in love with her husband or she is a liar.

Throw Physic to the Dogs!

Constipation is treated by an intestinal tonic and liver stimulant, palatable, gentle, yet potent—Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

When we hear of a man committing suicide on a woman's grave, we always wonder if he treated her decent when she was alive.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight and new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for swelling, callous and swollen, tired, hot, aching feet. Try it today. At all druggists, 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

Between the wolf at his door and the stork on his roof, the average man has all the menagerie he can manage.

GILT EDGE WHISKEY—Especially made for and attractive to the trade. Be sure to have a bottle home. For sale by all dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

If we were a woman we wouldn't kiss the men. And we'll be dogged if we'd kiss the women, either.

Woman's love is like an ill-spent fortune—we never know its value till we lose it.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey, Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Mr. A. Van der Naillen, Jr., manager of the Engineering School of San Francisco, which has been established in that city for thirty years, states that he has been unable to supply the demand for surveyors, electricians and engineers. During the last few days positions were secured by R. Barr of San Rafael; A. Kennedy, Arbellia, E. Foster, Dixon; F. Wood, San Antonio; W. Remington, Kaulo; R. C. Sharp, Sanderson, B. C.; S. Waterman, Cinabari; W. Schilling, Middletown; R. Davies, Grass Valley; R. Turney, Lima, Peru.

OLD INDIAN WAR PENSIONS.

Congress has just passed a law granting pensions to the survivors and to the widows of deceased soldiers of the Oregon, Washington and California Indian Wars of 1847 to 1856. Full information will be sent by Byington & Wilson, No. 728 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., or Branch Office No. 442 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. Fees limited by law.

Survivors of Indian Wars or Widows of such as are deceased. By recent act of Congress you have a claim for pension at the rate of \$8.00 per month. Send me for application. Address: T. W. TALLMAGE, Washington, D. C. A pension attorney for forty years.

"I have a friend who has kept a cook nearly a year."
"Is it possible?"
"Yes. He's a jailer."

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantford, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address: J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



THE church is the creature and not the creator of Christianity. God will use the preaching workman as well as the working preacher.

If God puts you in a dark place it may be a compliment to the light that is in you.

To employ a revivalist will not help us to evade our own responsibility.

The world is not a see-saw in which you go up by sending another down.

One hypocrite may eclipse the sun to some, but he cannot hide it from all.

He who does not bear the burden of souls now will not bring his sheaves then.

We may prepare ourselves for the way, but God must prepare the way for us.

Many a Sunday century run has taken a man that much farther from heaven.

Men are nearer to God than the angels as the sons are closer than the servants.

It is sometimes easier to avoid offenses ourselves than to forgive them in others.

The world finds its own excuses in the things of which it accuses the Christian.

Reputation is the shadow cast by character and dependent on the light in which it is seen.

It is hard to get spiritual nourishment through a mind stuffed with the Sunday newspaper.

You cannot make much progress if you let yourself slide down six days and only try to climb up on one.

It is strange how much colder it is in winter and how much hotter in summer on Sundays than on other days.

STEEPLE-CLIMBING.

A Hair-Raising Calling, but One Enjoyed by Its Followers.

Steeple-climbing is in truth "dark business," says the Boston Transcript, for it is the custom of experts to make the first ascent, and place the ladder at night. Then when the townspeople wake, they are amazed at finding the steeple conquered. The man who makes a success of steeple-climbing must be determined, persistent and ingenious. He must solve many a practical problem in hoisting great bodies aloft. He must know how to fasten a hook over the top of a sky-scraping chimney. He must have the nerve to paint a steeple that sways like a pendulum at the slender top. He must be able to tear down, build up, glide, paint, place electric wires and do many another task that would be a problem on the solid earth.

There are many ways of getting up a steeple, and when all others fail, the man will tie a rope round it, and then, with a coil on his back, walk round and round it until the entire steeple is covered with rope, and he has probably been round it fully 300 times.

But a steeple is not the most difficult height to climb. Straight, tall chimneys are the hardest of all. There a man has to work with might and main, to lift himself inch by inch from the ground to the top. Sometimes the top is 300 feet high. When it is reached a hook is placed over the edge, a pulley is made fast, the swinging chair is hauled up and work begins.

When the chair is near the top it is easier to work, because the ropes are short; but when they lengthen, as the ground is approached, there is a tendency to swing; and the wind gives impetus.

The man's safety depends upon the hook, and until he has raised himself almost to the top, it is impossible for him to see whether or not the hook has been properly adjusted. More than once a steeple-climber has seen, when within ten feet of the top, that corrosion of the iron and the collection of soot has so thickened the wall that the hook is merely balancing on the top, so that the slightest pull in the wrong direction would drag it off. Again, the bricks are often loose at the top, and the hook is likely to tear them away.

One of the natural difficulties to conquer is the swaying of all high steeples and chimneys. In a gale a steeple point will sway a foot and a half. Usually it sways from seven to nine inches. Painting it means reaching for a spot on the right side, and finding it on the left, and when making a dive for it on the left, to see it sway back to the right. Yet in spite of the constant danger, a born steeple-climber exults in his work, and is at home only when high above the world. He can stand triumphant at any height, if he can have two and a half square inches to bear his weight.

Three Grades of Mankind.

Henry Thomas Buckle's thoughts and conversation were always on a high level. Once he remarked: "Men and women range themselves into three classes or orders of intelligence; you can tell the lowest class by their habit of always talking about persons; the next by the fact that their habit is always to converse about things; the highest by their preference for the discussion of ideas."

New College Course.

A woman's college announces that its work, beginning with next fall, will "include a secretarial course."

Money may not talk, but it cheers a man up wonderfully.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



HAL P. DENTON.

Mr. Hal P. Denton, Chief Department of Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition, writes:

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1899. The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—"Toward the latter part of August I found myself in a very much run-down condition. I suffered particularly from catarrh of the stomach, aggravated no doubt by the responsibilities and worry incident to the exploitation of a great international exposition. What I ate distressed me and I would lie awake at night 'threshing over,' if I may use that expression, the affairs of the previous day.

"My family physician said I had nervous prostration and recommended a sea voyage. I gradually grew worse. A kind friend whom I had known in Ohio recommended Peru-na. Though skeptical, I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was much improved, and with the fifth bottle came complete recovery. I am in perfect health to-day and owe everything to Peru-na."

Very truly yours,

HAL P. DENTON.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Shifting the Responsibility.

An Irishman who traded in small wares kept a donkey cart, with which he visited the different villages. On one occasion he came to a bridge where a toll was levied.

He found to his disappointment he had not enough money to pay it.

A bright thought struck him. He unharnessed the donkey and put it into the cart. Then, getting between the shafts himself, he pulled the cart with the donkey standing in it on to the bridge.

In due course he was hailed by the toll collector.

"Hey, man!" cried the latter.

"Whar's your toll?"

"Beggara," said the Irishman, "just ask the droiver."

Ted and the Text.

The golden text for a certain Sunday school was, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit" (Luke ii, 40).

Little Ted's hand went up like a flash when the superintendent asked: "Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for today? Ah, how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it, and speak good and loud that all may hear."

And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

Enough to Settle It.

A wag after having witnessed an unusually villainous performance of "Hamlet" remarked: "Now is the time to settle the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Let the graves of both be dug up and see which of the two turned over."

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 709 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having it flit twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair, to give the medicine a trial. I had taken a few bottles of S. S. S. when I was able to get up, and very soon thereafter had no more of them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits. We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physical cures fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

A punitive order of the Court of Chancery fining or imprisoning a party for contempt is held by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in the case of Grand Lodge vs. Jansen (48 Atl. Rep., 526) not to be appealable, if the matter and party be within the jurisdiction of the court.

The expenditure by a husband of his own moneys in the improvement of the property of his wife is presumed to be a gift to her, in the absence of proof of a contrary intent, holds the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, in the case of Selwer vs. Selwer (48 Atl. Rep., 522).

Affidavits made before a notary of another State are void, holds the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Bell vs. Farwell (59 N. E. Rep., 959), where the notary makes no certificate of his authority to administer oaths under the laws of that State, and no other evidence of such authority is submitted to the court.

Personal property annexed to mortgaged real estate which, as between mortgagor and mortgagee, becomes part of the mortgage security, becomes such as between the latter and a third person regardless of any contract between the former and such person and whether the removal thereof from the building can be effected without material injury thereto or to the value of the mortgage security as it existed prior to the accession. 85 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 698.

Erection of a water tank in a public street a short distance from a church, and also of a passenger railway station near by, which causes a disturbance of the congregation by smoke, offensive odors and clinders, as well as by loud and incessant noises, is held, in Chicago Great Western Railway Co. vs. First Methodist Episcopal Church (C. C. A. 8th C.), 50 L. R. A. 488, to constitute a private nuisance for which compensation must be made or the nuisance removed.

Where defendant employed plaintiff as a broker to purchase wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, and both parties lived in Wisconsin, the contract was made in Wisconsin, and all the acts pursuant to it were to take place in that State, except the purchase of the wheat, the contract was governed by the laws of Wisconsin; but a State court will not hold a contract under the laws of another State valid, when such contract violates the law or is opposed to the public policy of the State of the forum. 85 N. W. Rep. 703.

Statutes providing that the estates of insane persons who have no heirs in the United States dependent upon their estates for support shall be chargeable with the expense incurred by any county for the transportation and maintenance of such insane persons in a hospital for the insane, but not imposing such liability upon the estates of those who have heirs in the United States dependent on such estates for support, are held, in Bonhomme County vs. Berndt (S. D.), 50 L. R. A. 351, to be constitutional, and not a denial of equal privileges or immunities.

Bret Harte's Consulship.

A little group of literary men were discussing the distinct loss sustained by American letters in the death of Bret Harte. One of them related the story of how Harte came to lose his post as consul at Glasgow.

Harte spent most of his time in the London drawing rooms, where he was a general favorite, and delegated the consular business to assistants. One day, while making one of his rare visits to Glasgow, he scraped acquaintance with a stranger on the train. Each seemed fascinated by the other's personality and time passed quickly. At last they reached the outskirts of a large city.

"What place is this?" inquired the stranger.

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Harte after looking out of the window.

A few minutes later the railway guard opened the door of the compartment and announced that they had arrived at Glasgow.

When Harte showed up at the consulate the next morning the first person who advanced to greet him was the agreeable stranger, who introduced himself as a special agent of the home government sent to investigate charges of neglect of duty on the part of the consul.

The agent may have been affable, says the New York Times, but he was lacking in a sense of humor, for he evidently cabled his government an account of the train incident, as Harte's successor was soon after appointed.

Motors in Porto Rico.

Porto Rico has a strong disposition to devote itself to practical matters. An automobile line for the benefit of tourists is making regular trips across the island from San Juan to Ponce. A plan is under consideration to place powerful automobiles, drawing trailers, on the same road for freight purposes. Many fine roads are under construction in the island and the slow bullock carts hitherto used to carry freight will soon disappear.

Domestic Bliss.

Meeker—Did you tell the cook that I kicked about the roast at dinner last night?

Mrs. Meeker—Yes.

Meeker—What did she say?

Mrs. Meeker—She said I might inform you with her compliments that there were no strings tied to you and if her cooking didn't suit you it was up to you to take your meals elsewhere.

Lots of men after laying up something for a rainy day get discouraged because it doesn't rain.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prescribed by **DR. J. C. HITCHER**

Prescribed by **DR. J. C. HITCHER**

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of **J. C. Hitcher**
NEW YORK.

406 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

J. C. Hitcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

New office-boy—A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago.
Employer—What did you say to him?
Office Boy—I told him "I was sorry you weren't in."

There is an old story of a rabbit that drank a poor quality of whiskey, and became so fierce that it spat in a bulldog's face, and dared him to fight. Lots of such whiskey.—Acheson Globe.

WOMAN

A LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS ALWAYS CANCER

Any lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. Cancers never pain until past cure.

\$1000 OFFERED FOR FAILURE TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR IF TREATMENT SCATTERS TO DEEP GLANDS OR BONE.

No Knife or Pain, No Pay Until Cured! AN ISLAND PLANT MAKES THE CURE NO FRAUD!

No SWINDLING with HOME TREATMENT; it never can cure cancer, but has deceived and detained millions until past cure and death. 29 years experience teaches us to apply the medicine ourselves to insure permanent cure. We spend thousands of dollars annually advertising to find you in time to cure you.

125 Page Book sent free, with addresses and testimonials of thousands of the most wonderful cures the world has ever known. Write them.

DR. S. R. CHAMLEY & CO. "Strictly Reliable."
23-25 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO
SEND TO SOMEONE WITH CANCER

\$60.00

Will pay for a

Complete Business Education

at the

SAN FRANCISCO

Business College.

300 pupils placed in positions each year.

1236 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

DOCTOR C. R. BLAKE
426 KEARNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
Lowest Rates. Write for particulars.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Purgative, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, etc. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: **Swiss Candy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.**

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

RELIABLE ASSAYS
Gold, 99c; Lead, 50c; Gold & Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Silver, 25c. Prompt returns on mail samples. **ODDEN ASSAY CO., 1429 16TH ST., DENVER, CO.**

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper.

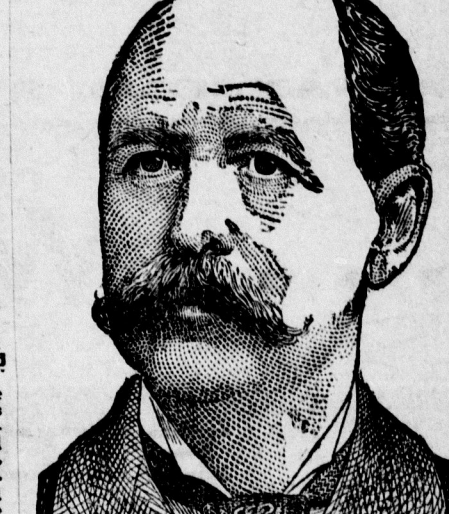
S. F. N. U. No. 31, 1902

No woman has a right to marry a man over fifty, unless she is a capable nurse.
Look out for the man who lets you do all the talking.

HOITT'S SCHOOL

Parents desiring home influences, beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, and thorough mental, moral and physical training for their boys, will find all these requirements fully met at Hoitt's School, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal.

Send for Catalogue.
Twelfth year begins August 12th.
I. R. G. HOITT, Ph.D., Principal.



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1200 pairs, \$11,000,000 1000 pairs, \$2,000,000 1000 pairs, \$2,000,000

Best Imported and American Leathers, Best of the world. W. L. Douglas shoes are made and sold at the lowest prices. Write for catalogue.

Shoes by mail, 25c extra. Illinois Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Gasoline Engines

AT A BARGAIN!

One 70 horse-power

With or without Pump.

One 35 horse-power

With or without Hoist.

Apply to

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

405-407 Sansome Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE Keeley Cure

PRINTED MATTER FREE

ALCOHOL, OPIUM, TOBACCO USING

KEELEY INSTITUTE

1770 MARKET ST. Donohoe Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.